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Soviets Conduct Underground Blast
LD180336 Moscow TASS in English 0334 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS—The Soviet Union exploded an underground nuclear device with a yield of up to 20 kilotons on September 18 at 6.30 A.M. Moscow time [0230 GMT] at the Semipalatinsk test site.

The test was carried out with a view to upgrading military technology.

New Plant To Convert Chemical Arms
LD171453 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Chapayevsk September 17 TASS—TASS correspondents report:

A factory under construction in the area of Chapayevsk, near the city of Kuybyshev in the Volga region, is to destroy rather than make products.

It is a facility to convert chemical munitions into ordinary chemical compounds, acids and salts, using a specially-devised, nearly waste-free technology.

The first factory in the history of mankind to be working towards disarmament, it will be completed in 1988.

"The prime mission of the new enterprise," said Colonel-General Vladimir Pikalov, chief of the chemical forces of the USSR Defense Ministry, "will be to test newly-developed scientific and technological ideas which in the future are to form the basis of a facility that will make it possible to destroy Soviet munitions within the time frame to be set by a convention on a complete prohibition of chemical weapons."

Soviet scientists have accomplished a challenging research and engineering task by coming up with a unique technology for ridding toxins of their toxicity. Their reproduction from the compounds that will result from the process is impossible. The solid and liquid wastes are to be burned in a special installation.

It is only scrap metal that will remain after all these operations, and that will be recycled for use in the national economy.

While the USSR is making efforts to foster an international atmosphere of trust, a fact underlined, among other things, by the construction of the factory for destroying chemical weapons, in the United States it is provided to spend more than 12 billion dollars to produce such weapons over the next ten years.

The recent invitation of representatives of 40 nations involved in talks on a convention to ban chemical weapons and of ten observer countries to visit the military facility Shikhany outside the city of Saratov in the lower reaches of the Volga to take a look at standard Soviet chemical munitions and a technology for their destruction has been another Soviet step to enhance trust.

The secretary-general of the disarmament conference, representatives of Switzerland and Senegal, and foreign journalists have also been invited to Shikhany.

The USSR plans to invite foreign guests after some time to the facility where chemical weapons will be destroyed as well.

The technology to be used at the factory makes it possible to ensure a high degree of safety for its staff and the nearby populated localities. Instruments will detect and deviation from the processes involved and prevent any toxic leak. All this will simplify international verification. It is with account taken of its requirements that the Chapayevsk factory is being built.

Warheads 'Weighty Matter' at Talks
PM171351 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 17 Sep 87 p 1

[SOVETSKAYA KULTURA Political Observer Grigoriy Oganov article under the rubric "100 Pertinent Lines . . .": "Mankind Awaits!"]

[Text] A Soviet-U.S. agreement on the creation of centers to reduce the nuclear danger and two protocols to that agreement have been signed in Washington. The essence of the agreement is to create a new mechanism to eliminate the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war.

But this is not all. The main conclusion is that, given goodwill and proper understanding, it is possible to overcome all complexities and prejudices and achieve a sensible solution to complex questions. This conclusion is important because facts of a different kind—ominous and alarming—still exist and have yet to disappear.

At times our opponent-partners display amazing "levity" about matters that are no joke, treating today as impossible that which until yesterday they themselves considered self-evident. And vice versa . . .

But this could be considered only a minor misfortune. For a long time now the world has been used to treating such reversals in the behavior of U.S. officials like attractions in an amusement park—surprising, at times even clever, but not serious, even though the issue may concern an extremely serious and highly weighty matter like nuclear warheads.

Like the nuclear warheads fitted to operational-tactical missiles and are the subject of an agreement in principle between the Soviet Union and the United States regarding the desirability of their complete elimination and of the elimination of medium-range missiles now sited in Europe.

Everything becomes clear when an official like U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger gratuitously informs mankind that peace is built—no, not on fine consensus, not on a combat alliance against the powers of evil as happened during World War II, when we and

the United States were allies, and not even on the three whales of the legend—but on U.S. strategic missiles with nuclear combat charges of incredible destructive power. Weinberger is Weinberger, and you could nail apple jelly to the wall before you could class him as a champion of peace.

Small wonder that even President Reagan, a long-standing friend of good old Caspar, had to talk some sense into him a few days ago and tick him off for making overly bellicose speeches. It must be admitted that this has never happened before. It is obvious that people in Washington have realized that any further delay in concluding a U.S.-Soviet agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles would be perceived by the world public as obstruction by the United States and would be of no benefit to the present administration.

But only very recently, almost on the eve of the meeting between the USSR and U.S. foreign ministers, Secretary of State George Shultz announced that Washington promises not to eliminate but only to "withdraw" from FRG territory its warheads for the Pershing-1A's, following Bonn's decommissioning of these missiles. Shultz went on to try and convince his interlocutors that the warheads are "a trifle unworthy of attention," and that the main point concerns the missiles that will be decommissioned, because "nuclear weapons are what can propel these warheads." The charges themselves "are of no particular importance," he repeated.

Thus, the secretary of state (I don't know whether wittingly or unwittingly) has disinterred the casuistical medieval dispute: What came first, the chicken or the egg? Of course, it was very flattering for scholastic dogmatists living hundreds of years ago ("rabbis" and "capuchins") to talk themselves hoarse in a dispute centering on profound principles: Who should be awarded the laurels of the firstborn—the chicken that laid the first egg in the world, or the egg that produced the first chicken in the world. But in our case, the symbolic egg is a perfectly tangible warhead of 20-plus kilotons, and if such eggs were to be used in an infernal kitchen, the end product would be nothing like an omelet.

This must be realized and, it has to be assumed, is well realized in the Department of State, in the Pentagon, and in the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It is also realized in the White House. It is no accident that the President's latest statements, essentially containing the very same "clever" reservations as Shultz's speech, were at the same time couched in an apparently benevolent and even peace-loving tone. As if the recent author of phrases about "empire of evil" and champion of "star wars" has repented and is prepared to atone for former sins . . .

You cannot help wondering: If they realize this, if they have really reviewed their stance, then why are they so stubbornly and so zealously grasping at any opportunity to score points and preserve, if not the missiles with nuclear warheads, at least the warheads themselves, tucking them away for the time being in army stores from where they could at any moment be shipped again across the ocean, to Europe?

Could it be that they are hoping to cover their traces by a simple "transshipment" of the deadly cargo and make us forget the threat of a nuclear apocalypse? Or to distract attention from the essence of the problem by dogmatically hardening the argument about what is more important—the chicken-missile or the nuclear egg-bomb?

The high level talks that started in Washington on Tuesday and their specific results will provide an answer to these questions. The world has never before been so close to the conclusion of an agreement of truly historic importance. The real first step toward the elimination of nuclear weapons is literally one single step away (forgive the unintentional pun).

Mankind awaits!

Lebedev on West, Arms Elimination
LD171306 Moscow TASS in English 1236 17 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS—As the contours of the Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles become clearer outlined, the militaristic circles of the West declare ever more vigorously against ridding Europe of arms stockpiles, deputy chief of the board of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces General Yuriy Lebedev told a TASS diplomatic correspondent today.

NATO supreme allied commander—Europe, U.S. General John Roger Galvin believes that the conclusion of an agreement on "double global zero" would enhance the threat of an armed conflict in Europe.

At a press conference in Fallingbostel, Lower Saxony, the FRG, the NATO strategist declared that the security of the European Continent that would be shaken as a result of the conclusion of the treaty should be consolidated by various measures in the sphere of armaments. He said he did not visualise the possibility of implementing effective defence without nuclear arms.

These and other such pronouncements show the stubborn unwillingness of the United States and its allies in NATO to discard their doctrine of "nuclear deterrence". At the same time they try to justify in the eyes of the world public the search of the adversaries of detente for the possibility of depolying in Europe additional nuclear and other armaments capable of "compensating" for the potential of U.S. medium-range missiles that are to be destroyed under the agreement with the USSR.

The programme of "compensation" worked out in NATO is based on the principle of member-states of the North Atlantic bloc keeping a nuclear potential sufficient for "dealing a strike at the USSR in the event of nuclear war". NATO strategists regard as the most promising

three directions, the Soviet military expert said. First, additional deployment in Europe of U.S. nuclear weapon systems, including B-1111 bombers equipped with SRAM missiles at U.S. bases in Britain (Lakenheath and Upper), [as received] sending to Britain of U.S. B-52 strategic bombers armed with long-range cruise missiles. Second, it is planned to target a part of missiles based on NATO nuclear submarines on facilities that had earlier been meant as targets for U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles.

It is also planned to rearm Poseidon submarines of the U.S. Navy with sea-based cruise missiles and to place them under the command of SACEUR, NATO Supreme Allied Command in Europe.

The third direction of the new round of nuclear arms build-up of the boc planned in NATO Headquarters is the upgrading and expansion of the French and British nuclear forces. Thus, by late nineties they are to possess more than 800 delivery vehicles and some 3,000 nuclear charges to them.

The implementation of these plans for which General Galvin so stubbornly declares will not enhance security, General Lebedev said. And the stockpiling of ever more heaps of weapons—nuclear, conventional, chemical or any other—will not bring peace and stability to anyone.

Arms Control 'Old, Ailing' Problem

LD141931 Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] At the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development, many of the speakers pointed out that one most effective way of ending the arms race is stopping nuclear tests. But the question of terminating nuclear tests can be solved only if such a technological problem as control is solved. A Soviet expert on military problems, Lev Semeyko, viewed the situation in the following way:

[Semeyko in Russian fading to English report] The problem of control is an old and ailing one, said Lev Semeyko, but it seems to be that through the efforts of the Soviet Union it will be able to recover and things will be straightened out. Today the Soviet Union is not only for international control procedures and the use of national technical means, but also for on-site inspection, and that applies to absolutely all forms of limiting, reducing, and eliminating weapons. The Soviet Union takes a firm stand on this and has outpaced the United States in that respect, said Lev Semeyko. As for Washington, it has been discussing the question of control in a more restrained way since it is not interested in having Soviet representatives visit American testing sites, military bases, and factories, including private arms manufacturing factories, in order to check on whether nuclear weapons or delivery vehicles are produced there. Such inspection, of course, should be based on full reciprocity and that does not suit Washington.

What would be best of all, in the opinion of the Soviet Union, is to check on the nonholding of the nuclear tests and not on their holding. But since the tests continue it is necessary to prove that control is possible, and that requires the knowledge of the geological structure of the testing site and advanced information about certain characteristics of the planned blast. For instance, the Americans come to the Soviet Union and they are told about the time of the explosion and its yield. They install their instruments and check on everything on the spot. At the same time the blast is registered by American instruments scattered all over the world.

NATO To Arm in Case of INF Pact

PM171301 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 87 First Edition p 3

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Soldatenko under the "In NATO Headquarters and Armies" rubric: "Search for Ways Round"]

[Text] Despite numerous assurances regarding their commitment to nuclear disarmament, Western ruling circles are in reality concerned with how to make the search for ways to strengthen universal security as difficult as possible. Reactionary circles across the Atlantic are horrified at the thought that a real breakthrough in disarmament—in the form of a possible agreement on eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles—would weaken the strategic coupling between the United States and its West European allies and undermine the coalition strategy of "flexible response" and the concept of "deterrence" ["sderzhivaniye putem ustrashneniya"]. They are also worried by the fact that such an agreement is regarded by many as a practical success for Soviet policy and a victory for new thinking in international affairs.

Preventing this and negating the Soviet Union's peace-loving endeavors are the intentions today of the North Atlantic bloc leadership. Their essence is eloquently revealed in a report that has appeared in the Western press about the formulation of measures inside NATO to modernize military potential and the adoption of, so to speak, "compensatory" measures if a Soviet-American agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles is signed. What this means is the practical implementation of the concept of a "second arms upgrading" of Europe.

NATO circles are continuing to bank on "nuclear deterrence" and the delivery of a first nuclear strike. Hence the line of strictly implementing the plan to deploy new nuclear armaments in West Europe examined at the bloc headquarters at the end of July 1987. Three alternatives for speeding up the replacement of American Lance missiles by more sophisticated ones possessing greater accuracy and speed are already being examined, with a clear preference being given to the U.S. ground forces' latest tactical missile system—the ATACMS. The Pentagon has even even hastened to promise the West Europeans that, if need be, it will get Congress to repeal the restrictive amendment introduced by Sentaors Edward Kennedy and Sam Nunn, which does not permit a nuclear version of this armaments system.

The possibility of building up nuclear-capable aircraft, particularly the F15-E fighter-bomber, is also being discussed. It is proposed to equip a considerable number of these planes, as well as F-111 fighter-bombers, with new air-to-ground tactical nuclear missiles. Moreover, it is planned to station additional numbers of American F-111 bombers at Britain's Lakenheath and Upper Heyford Air Force Bases. The prospects of rearming U.S. Navy Poseidon submarines with sea-launched cruise missiles and placing these submarines under the authority of NATO Supreme Allied Command are being examined.

These are a few of the areas of the new round in the buildup of the bloc's nuclear forces planned at NATO Headquarters. Moreover, the improvement and expansion of the nuclear forces of individual West European NATO countries continue. Britain, for example, is to commission 4 new nuclear missile submarines equipped with the latest Trident-2 SLBM's by 1995. In this regard the total number of nuclear charges in a single launch will increase by 50 percent—from 384 to 512. British military experts note here that in the context of the "compensation" program it is intended by the mid-nineties to switch some Trident SLBM's to targets previously designated to be hit by medium-range Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

As for France, 152 billion francs—more than 30 percent of total expenditure on equipping the Armed Forces—will be appropriated for developing the national nuclear forces in 1987-1991. It is planned to use these funds to modernize nuclear missile submarines—the main component of the triad of French strategic nuclear forces—including to complete the program of rearming "Redoutable"-type SSBN's equipped with MIRV'd M4 ballistic missiles and begin building a new type of SSBN equipped with M5 missiles. At the same time it is planned to equip nuclear-capable aircraft—Mirage-IV strategic bombers, Mirage-2000 fighter-bombers, and deck-borne Super Etendard ground-attack planes—with missiles of a range of up to 350 km and to begin production in the next few years of the new Hades operational-tactical missile with a range of up to 350 km.

Political and military circles in West European countries are also thinking about ways of ensuring more active and thoroughgoing military and military-political cooperation within the bloc. Leading French military experts are the most active champions of military integration based on the principle of reliance on one's own forces and resources. They regard the Paris-Bonn axis as the foundation of this integration. Former Defense Ministers C. Hernu and P. Messmer, prominent figures in the two leading political parties in France (the Socialist Party and the Rally for the Republic), in an interview in the West Berlin newspaper *Tageszeitung*, for example, pointed to the possibility of putting Franco-West German cooperation on a completely new level.

As an important step along this route it is proposed to site French tactical nuclear weapons—projected enhanced-range missiles equipped with neutron warheads—on FRG territory. It is proposed to give the FRG Government the right to take part in decisionmaking on the use of these weapons. Nor is it excluded that the Bundeswehr will be equipped with French nuclear missiles in the future.

The implementation of these plans cannot, of course, strengthen security. Does one, however, need to equip oneself with a "bigger stick" in the hope of achieving greater security than anyone else? Under modern conditions only general security exists. And the piling up of more and more new weapons mountains—nuclear, conventional, chemical, or any other—will bring stability and peace to no one.

Gorbachev Article Draws Comments

UN Chief 'Welcomes' Ideas

LD171829 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 17 TASS—The article "The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World" by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev is in the centre of attention of the United Nations Organisation.

U.N. secretary general received the text of Mr Gorbachev proposals and will carefully study it. After first reading he welcomes many of his ideas. Many of them reflect his own ideas mentioned in his recent annual report.

Petrovskiy Remarks

LD180104 Moscow TASS in English 0059 GMT 18 Sep 87

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] New York September 18 TASS—By TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev:

The Soviet delegation to the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly, prompted by the great interest shown by delegates and journalists accredited at the U.N. in Mikhail Gorbachev's article, "The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World," held a press conference here on Thursday.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee analyzed in his article from the viewpoint of the new political thinking specific, realistic ways towards establishing a comprehensive system of peace and international security, said Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy.

"In other words, this is a restructuring of international relations in all their aspects—military, political, economic, humanitarian and ecological—along the principles of democratization and law and order."

"The proposals contained in the article, being another manifestation of the humanism of Soviet policy, rest on the precise and scientifically substantiated analysis of the realities of the nuclear and space age, the interrelationship and interdependence of today's world.

This analysis clearly emphasizes the idea, advanced by Vladimir I. Lenin, that universal human values have priority over the interests of states, classes and ideologies.

I would like to point out that Mikhail Gorbachev's article, full of specific examples of fundamentally important manifestations of the advanced political thinking, is a logical continuation of the plan, advanced in the January 15, 1986 statement and approved by the 27th CPSU Congress, for the gradual elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation.

The article represents a well-balanced and complete concept of the Soviet Union's approach to problems of the present-day international situation in their entirety."

"In the conditions when there is a prospect for concluding an agreement in the field of nuclear disarmament, the issue of mechanisms of maintaining peace at the sharply reduced levels of non-nuclear armaments is advanced to the foreground," said the deputy minister.

"The comprehensive system of international peace and security, which is to guarantee a nuclear-free, non-violent world, represents institutionally a system of the United Nations.

Our draft plan for security provides above all for continuity and accord with the existing peace-maintaining institutes.

The security system could function on the basis of the U.N. Charter and within the framework of the organization. At that, its efficiency would be ensured by strict observance of charter provisions, additional unilateral commitments by states and confidence-building measures and cooperation in all spheres of international interaction."

"The article outlines a number of specific measures which could be conducive to reinforcing the U.N. as the principal universal body of international security," Petrovskiy said.

"Problems raised in the article are directly related to the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly which opened on September 15. At the session, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries propose discussing the question of shaping a system of universal security through concerted effort.

It is in internationalizing international dialogue, in making it fruitful that we see the way towards resolving issues on the agenda of international life.

We note with satisfaction that this approach is shared by the overwhelming majority of U.N. member countries. We are prepared to participate in the most active and constructive way in the international community's efforts.

Naturally, the Soviet Union has its own system of views, its own notion of processes taking place in the world."

Mikhail Gorbachev, Petrovskiy said, did not offer ready-made recipes, but invited all U.N. member states, all world public opinion to exchange views, to ponder together on the model of future security.

"In the present-day inter-dependent, inter-related world, no one has the right to ignore universal human interests, to place one's egoistic considerations above common interests and keep oneself aloof from the activity of international organizations and conferences and try to turn them into a tool of national policy.

Today's inter-related world has room neither for policy of neo-globalism, nor the policy of neo-isolationism. Recognition of present-day realities requires not only verbal acknowledgement, but also tangible deeds, support for efforts applied by the international community, by the U.N. as a unique and universal centre for coordinating the activity of all nations.

The Soviet delegation to the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly has the instructions to apply maximum effort to put an end to confrontation, to introduce a new mode of political thinking in the work of the U.N.," the Soviet representative said in conclusion.

"We would like the U.N. General Assembly not only to discuss major international problems in the spirit of political constructiveness, but also jointly find ways for their solution."

Pyadyshev Meets Press 17 Sep

Discusses Gorbachev Item

LD171231 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS—In connection with the publication in *Pravda* of Mikhail Gorbachev's article "The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World", Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's information directorate, told Soviet and foreign correspondents at a briefing today that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has deemed it essential to share his thoughts on the main issues of world politics especially in connection with the just-opened 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Noting that "such things have not been done before", Pyadyshev said that the article "is a manifestation of respect for the United Nations and recognition of its important role in international affairs".

"The pivot of the article is concrete and practicable ideas and proposals for creating a comprehensive system of peace and international security," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman continued.

"Our proposals are based on an exact and scientifically-substantiated analysis of the realities of the nuclear and space age and of the interrelated and interdependent modern world, in which Lenin's idea about the unquestionable priority of universally recognized human values over the interests of states, classes and ideologies sounds especially clear," he said.

"The general secretary shows vividly the consistency of our line of supporting and developing further everything positive that has been accumulated by mankind.

"The USSR has an own system of views, but it does not offer any ready-made prescriptions, while inviting all U.N. member states and the entire world public to exchange ideas and jointly ponder a model of future security," Pyadyshev said.

"It would be exceptionally important to establish under U.N. aegis machinery for the wide-ranging international verification of agreements for reducing tension and limiting arms and control over the military situation in conflict regions," he added.

"Saturated with concrete examples of vitally important manifestations of advanced political thinking, the article is of a programmatic nature. It is a logical followup on Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986, which has set guideposts for gradually delivering the world from nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction," Pyadyshev said.

"Not at all for polemics' sake, I would like to note that the constructive stand of the Soviet Union in international affairs and its respect and responsiveness to others' considerations is in obvious contrast with the mentality and methods of policy demonstrated by the U.S. leadership," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Eyes Shevardnadze Talks

LD171253 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS—Today is the third and final day of Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Washington. In accordance with a program, a concluding plenary meeting will be held in the morning. In the afternoon the Soviet foreign minister will visit U.S. Congress where he will have a conversation in the Senate with members of the Foreign Relations Committee. Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the information directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said that a meeting with Edward Kennedy was planned for the evening.

Naturally, it is impossible to say at the moment what will be the concrete results of Washington talks and meetings. We shall be able to learn about it from a press conference of Eduard Shevardnadze due to be held in the afternoon in the USSR Embassy, as well as from information reports of the Soviet and American sides made upon the end of the visit.

And still, one can draw some general conclusions. On the whole, the talks are held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. Problems whose topicality is obvious both for the USSR, the U.S. and the world community in general are discussed openly. A working schedule is rather busy. The pace is set by the ministers themselves who energetically and thoroughly study and discuss questions included in the agenda. Expert groups are working hard.

An agreement on the creation of nuclear risk reduction centres was an encouraging development. One should like to hope that this small gulp of hope precedes the quenching of everybody's thirst for peace and security in the world.

Serious efforts are being exerted for concluding the work at an agreement on the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons—intermediate-range and shorter-range

missiles. From the technical and positional point of view the agreement is taking concrete shape. It could actually be worked out by the end of the current year. A treaty on the intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles could become a good prelude to an advance at the talks on the reduction by half of strategic offensive armaments in conditions of strict adherence to the ABM Treaty. An agreement to this affect could become a reality in the first half of the next year, provided both sides show desire for it.

Shevardnadze To Visit UN

LD171221 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS — USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will arrive in New York from Washington on Friday, September 18, to take part in the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly, first deputy chief of the information directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry Boris Pyadyshev said at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists here today. The minister will be staying in New York till September 26. He is to fly to Brazil on that day.

Shevardnadze's first meeting in New York will be with foreign ministers, heads of the delegations of socialist countries. It will be held on Saturday.

On Sunday, September 20, Shevardnadze will have a meeting with the foreign minister of China. There is a busy schedule for the subsequent days. The USSR foreign minister will have meetings and conversations with his counterparts from Britain, FRG, France, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Israel, Pakistan. Altogether some 40 such meetings will be held.

Eduard Shevardnadze's speech at the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly is planned for Wednesday, September 23.

U.S. Agreement Depends on 'Goodwill'

PM161327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] The talks that opened 15 September in Washington between USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz were described as one of the most important political events of the day at a briefing held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center today. B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, said in connection with these talks: It is claimed in Washington that Moscow has, literally at the last minute before the meeting in Washington, put forward a completely new demand within the framework of the talks on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in accordance with which 400 Pershing-1A missiles, kept in the United States, must be destroyed. However, there is nothing new in this demand, and this has been stated by the Soviet side before.

In accordance with the Soviet proposals for the talks on operational-tactical missiles on the territory of the United States, operational-tactical missiles produced and stored there can become the subject of discussion.

Neither can the need to destroy medium-range and operational-tactical missile nuclear warheads in accordance with a future agreement be news for the U.S. representatives. What is being discussed at the talks is the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles as a weapon category that includes launch installations, the missiles themselves, and their warheads. It is obvious that all three elements of this system must be a topic for examination.

But on the whole, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized, we are very close to drawing up an agreement. Everything now depends on the showing of political goodwill.

He then dwelt on the situation in the Persian Gulf where the main source of tension is the buildup of the naval presence of the United States and its NATO partners.

The concentration of U.S. and NATO countries' military forces in the Persian Gulf runs counter the efforts of the United Nations for a normalization of the situation in the region. The Soviet Union resolutely favors the implementation of Resolution 598, which represents a real political basis for the settlement of the conflict.

It was stated at the briefing that Moscow has received with satisfaction the decision on the cessation of hostilities between Chad and Libya.

Referring to the 13 September incident over the Barents Sea between the Norwegian Navy "Orion" reconnaissance aircraft and a Soviet interceptor, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that the Soviet aircraft sustained minor damage as a result of the colision. According to the Norwegian press, the "Orion" landed safely at a Norwegian air base. There were no casualties. The incident is being studied on the Soviet side by a specially set up committee.

Gorbachev Denies UK Film Invitation

LD171325 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS—Responding to a question on the publication by the London *"Daily Mail"* of an article contending that a British film producer received an invitation from Mikhail Gorbachev to come to Moscow to make a film about him, a spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry said the following at a press briefing today:

The *"Daily Mail"* article writes in detail that film producer Theodora Olembert, 79, will arrive in Moscow with a film crew for four weeks supposedly at the invitation of the Soviet leader, that the film will be shown on the second BBC T.V. channel next year, that the "secrets" of life behind the Kremlin walls will be disclosed for the first time, and so on and so fourth.

When Mikhail Gorbachev was told about this, he burst out laughing. He said he never made any invitation to the British producer and heard about this for the first time.

FRG Bloc Contact Rules 'Surprise'

LD171452 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS—At a briefing here today a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman expressed surprise at attempts by the West German Foreign Ministry to restrict contacts of its staff members with citizens of the USSR and other socialist countries. It has become known that posters cautioning employees against such contacts are displayed in the building of the FRG Foreign Ministry, he said. These posters warn about possibilities of being recruited by "Eastern" special services, urge limited contacts, less conversations with Soviet representatives, advise against contacts with women during trips to socialist countries, etc.

Attempts are being made to lecture us on rules of openness and democracy but at the same time even business contacts are made "out of bounds" not to speak of broader human contacts, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Comparison of Gorbachev Greetings

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 17 September carries a report on greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to the meeting of friendship societies opening in Leningrad. This Moscow Domestic Service version has been compared with a similar Moscow Domestic Service Russian report published in the 17 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page 4, column one, paragraph one, sentence one, revealing the following variation: opened in Leningrad. The greetings message was read out by Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committtee Politburo, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom. The greeting (supplying additional material)

UN's Wyzner Meets Deputies

Talks With Petrovskiy

PM101427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text]USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy has received UN Under Secretary General E. Wyzner, who is in Moscow. Questions linked with UN activity were discussed during the talk.

Sees Nikiforov

PM141135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.M. Nikiforov received UN Under Secretary General E. Wyzner, who is in Moscow, and had a conversation with him 10 September.

NATO Maneuvers Site 'No Accident'

PM111437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Sychev dispatch: "NATO: The Aims of 'Botany Bay'"]

[Text] Stockholm—NATO naval maneuvers codenamed "Botany Bay" are starting in the Baltic Sea.

The NATO admirals have long established military maneuvers in the Baltic on a regular basis and seek to give them each time a special character. This present allied meeting is no exception.

The program of maneuvers is chock-full of "repulsion," "response," and "mutual support" operations and so forth. The principle of continuity has been observed, and "Botany Bay" will form an organic part of the "Baltops" maneuvers. But the main point is that the present maneuvers are the biggest Baltic maneuvers in NATO's history. Around 100 warships are involved and are already drawn up on the start line.

Another feature of the maneuvers is that French destroyers are also taking part in addition to Denmark, the FRG, Norway, and Great Britain. It is well known that France is not part of the NATO military structure and does not therefore take part in bloc allied forces' exercises. How, then, is the appearance of the French pennant to be interpreted? It is not, of course, for Lieutenant Commander M. Jakobsen, spokesman for the Danish naval base of Holmen, to explain France's position. That is probably why he limited himself just to saying that the participation of the French Armed Forces in NATO maneuvers is becoming "increasingly a matter of course."

The choice of region for the exercises—their title speaks for itself—must also be regarded as no accident. A substantial shift regarding the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe occurred last year. An appreciable part in this has been played by the neutral states of Sweden and Finland, off whose shores the maneuvers are to take place. The session of the Conference of Nordic Parliamentarians held in Copenhagen at the beginning of June marked a major step forward. The main conclusion of the report approved by 12 parties is that a nuclear-free zone is possible and realistic.

Attempts are now being made to drown this reality in the wave of tension generated by the maneuvers. The U.S. and NATO position is undoubtedly a serious obstacle to the implementation of this idea. The right-centrist government of Denmark is increasingly assuming the responsibility of politically blocking the solution of the problem, having taken over this misbegotten role from Norway's bourgeois government, that was in power until May last year.

During the Danish election campaign Foreign Minister U. Ellemann-Jensen stated plainly that the government "will not embark on any romantic endorsement of a nuclear-free zone." Operating on the thesis that northern Europe already has nuclear-free status, he essentially advocated on the government's behalf that the region remain in the operation zone of NATO's "flexible response" strategy, which is based on the first use of nuclear weapons.

Moreover, the truth is that nuclear weapons are virtually always in northern Europe or its immediate vicinity. Thus, according to information supplied by the Danish ar :war movement, NATO ships carrying thermonuclear c!.arges will be taking part in the allied maneuvers. These ships will put into allied ports, thus demonstrating their complete disregard of the demands of the Nordic public that the region be declared really nuclear-free.

United States & Canada

Shevardnadze Visit Continues

17 Sep Talks Begin

LD171516 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 17 TASS—Today is the third and last day of the visit to Washington by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

The concluding plenary meeting of the Soviet and American delegations began this morning at the U.S. Department of State. The concrete results of the talks and meeting in Washington will be summed up by the USSR foreign minister at a press conference in the Soviet Embassy scheduled for the afternoon. Serious efforts are being made at the talks to conclude the work on the agreement on the elimination of two classes of nuclear arms—medium- and shorter-range missiles. In terms of technicalities and positions such an agreement is already acquiring practical shape and could be hammered out before the end of this year. But as it was stressed by Eduard Shevardnadze during his meeting with journalists on Wednesday, "there are some questions which require additional work".

Gerasimov, Redman Meet Press

LD180056 Moscow TASS in English 0053 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 18 TASS—Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov and U.S. State Department Spokesman Charles Redman held a joint briefing here on Thursday.

A joint Soviet-American statement on negotiations on ending nuclear testing was read out at the briefing.

Correspondents were also told that the heads of the foreign policy departments of the two countries were continuing intensive work despite the late hours.

The spokesmen said that the sides discussed during talks on Thursday the entire spectrum of problems related to Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms and problems connected with the prohibition of chemical weapons, reduction of conventional armed forces and so on.

The ministers heard experts from working groups set up to elaborate specific measures and recommendations.

Negotiation Plan Adopted

LD180009 Moscow TASS in English 0007 GMT 18 Sep 87

["Soviet-American Statement"—TASS headline]

[Text] Washington September 18 TASS—The following joint statement was adopted on Thursday at the meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz:

The Soviet and U.S. sides have agreed to begin before December 1, 1987 full-scale stage-by-stage negotiations which will be conducted in a single forum.

In these negotiations the sides as a first step will agree upon effective verification measures which will make it possible to ratify the USSR-U.S. threshold test ban treaty of 1974 and peaceful nuclear explosions treaty of 1976, and proceed to negotiating further intermediate limitations on nuclear testing leading to the ultimate objective of the complete cessation of nuclear testing as part of an effective disarmament process.

This process, among other things, would pursue, as the first priority, the goal of reduction of nuclear weapons and, ultimately, their elimination.

For the purpose of the elaboration of improved verification measures for the USSR-U.S. treaties of 1974 and 1976 the sides intend to design and conduct joint verification experiments at each other's test sites. These verification measures will, to the extent appropriate, be used in further nuclear test limitation agreements which may subsequently be reached.

Meets With Reagan

LD180112 Moscow TASS in English 0110 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 18 TASS—On the completion of the delegations' work on Thursday, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, was invited to the White House where a meeting was held with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Downey Views Radar, Treaty Observance

LD161742 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS—The treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems must be observed without fail. It is an obstacle to the arms race in outer space, believes American Congressman Thomas Downey. Either side will even more gain from the treaty's being observed.

A substantial difference between us is in the question of the radar site in Krasnoyarsk, said Thomas Downey in a *Moscow News* interview during his recent stay in the Soviet Union. The American side holds that such a radar deep in the country's territory is a violation of the ABM Treaty.

Upon his return to the United States from Krasnoyarsk Thomas Downey handed over through his aide Jeoffrey Moore to the newspaper *Moscow News* the answer in which it is said that Thomas Downey is satisfied with the

permission granted by the Soviet Government to American congressmen to visit the Krasnoyarsk radar site. It would be an exaggeration to say that this visit has resolved all problems. But it made it possible to launch the process of the solution. The radar question can well be resolved and should be settled at the Standing Consultative Commission. Congressman Downey will insist for the administration to act exactly this way. The Krasnoyarsk radar, he believes, does not look like a combat security and support radar. It does not look either as a very good radar for tracking objects in outer space.

Soviet Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov stated to a correspondent of the newspaper: "The problems arising around the ABM Treaty observance must be resolved in a constructive and business-like way, proceeding from its spirit and fundamental purpose".

"The U.S. Administration, in the first place through the SDI programme, is exerting efforts to wreck the ABM Treaty. The USSR is being accused of all sorts of 'violations of the treaty'. We have provided well-reasoned arguments to prove that the radar, when it is put in effect, will be used exclusively for tracking objects in outer space. This can be determined, by the way, by national technical facilities of the United States. It can be established, for instance, that the stations will operate in the impulse regime, but not in the continuous regime required for a missile attack warning radar," the academician noted.

Joint U.S. Linkup To Open Debates

LD180955 Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS—"International security and disarmament" is the topic of the first TV linkup between Soviet and U.S. parliamentarians, which will be aired in both countries simultaneously. The space dialogue will start at 7:30 a.m., Moscow time, on September 23, Soviet moderator Leonid Zolotarevskiy told TASS.

Such a programme will be broadcast over the entire U.S. territory for the first time. It has been sponsored by the USSR committee for television and radio broadcasting, the ABC TV network in cooperation with the Internews TV company.

Deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet will take part in the TV discussion: Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, one of the two equal chambers of the Supreme Soviet, Georgiy Kornienko, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The U.S. Congress will be represented by Senator Sam Nunn (Democrat, Georgia state), Congressman Les Aspin (Democrat, Wisconsin state) and Congressman Trent Lott (Republican, Mississippi state).

The moderator pointed out that the Soviet TV viewers, in contrast to American, saw, true in video recording, a preliminary TV linkup of the two countries' parliamentarians, which was held last April. That linkup was of preparatory character. There was an exchange of information on political systems, specific features of work of Soviet and American legislators, constitutional rights and duties of citizens. It can be said with confidence, noted Zolotarevskiy, that the preparatory meeting was fruitful, which is corroborated by pronouncements of TV dialogue participants in the press. Congressman George Brown, for instance, said that the same space technology which frightens us, can promote our rapprochement, overstepping geographical and ideological frontiers.

Apart from direct participants in the TV linkup, many deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Soviet and foreign journalists will gather in the Kremlin on September 23. New York Governor Mario Cuomo and U.S. Ambassador Jack Matlock were invited as guests.

"The coming dialogue," the moderator said, "will open a series of TV debates of parliamentarians devoted to bilateral relations and the new mode of thinking in the nuclear age. The following meetings will deal with such issues as human rights and regional conflicts.

Matlock, Nenashev Sign Book Protocol

LD112249 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—Soviet and U.S. publishers will exchange book exhibitions in 1988 to be held respectively in the USA and the USSR.

This is envisaged by a protocol on the exchange of book exhibitions between the USSR State Committee for Publishers, Printing and Book Trade and the United Stated Information Agency (USIA). The document was signed in Moscow today by Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishers, Printing and Book Trade Mikhail Nenashev and U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Jack Matlock.

The exhibitions which will last for ten days will be held in three Soviet and three American cities. The expositions will contain up to 1,000 books, as well as various posters and photographs about the life of the peoples and the policy of their countries.

The exchange of exhibitions is in accordance with the agreement on contacts, exchanges and cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, education and culture reached between the USSR and the USA in Geneva in 1985.

Speaking at the ceremony of the protocol's signing, Mikhail Nenashev said that cooperation between Soviet and American publishers and book distributors is taking the first serious steps. This is shown by numerous contacts between specialists of the two countries established during the Sixth Moscow International Book Fair, under way now.

A useful step forward, this is how the arrangement on the exhibitions' exchange was summed up by Jack Matlock. He pointed to the need for the further development of bilateral cooperation in the area.

Tolkunov Receives U.S. Jurists
PM111557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, received a delegation from the American Association of Jurists, headed by R. Makreyt [name as published], president of the association.

The guests were briefed on the legislative activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet. During the talk great attention was devoted to an explanation of Soviet initiatives, which demonstrate the USSR's sincere desire to make Soviet-U.S. dialogue dynamic and effective, and the Soviet Union's adherence to the cause of peace and disarmament.

FBI Captures Suspected Terrorist
LD180829 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 18 TASS—TASS correspondent Andrey Chytov reports:

U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese has announced that the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) staged an unprecedented operation.

Last Sunday FBI agents captured in the international waters of the Mediterranean a certain Fawaz Yunis, a Lebanese Shi'ite who, they believe, is a terrorist. He was brought to the U.S. and the Federal Court of Washington brought a charge against him Thursday. He was accused of taking hostages, entering a criminal collusion and organizing an act of subversion on board a plane.

Yunis is believed to have taken part in the hijacking of a Jordanian passenger plane in June 1985. All the crew members and passengers were released by the hijackers in the Beirut airport. However, after that the plane was blown up.

The U.S. claims jurisdiction over the case because there were several Americans among the passengers. According to the ABC television company, if Yunis is found guilty he will face the threat of life imprisonment. Announcing the arrest of Yunis at a press conference in the FBI Headquarters, Meese said that the operation was the first one of this kind but obviously not the last.

Arbatov on Reagan's 'Need' for Summit
LD112023 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—The latest speeches by U.S. President Ronald Reagan have not made immediate prospects for Soviet-American relations much clearer, but prompted thinking on longer-term and more fundamental issues, Academician Georgiy Arbatov said in *Pravda* today.

"On the one hand, those speeches have been marked by a ringing anti-Soviet tone. On the other, even in a fit of anti-Soviet passion President Reagan could not conceal a desire to come to terms with the USSR on something (in this case, medium-range and shorter-range missiles) that would allow a summit meeting.

"Why does he need it so badly now, at the end of his Presidency?

"The President was able to realize already in the first years of his tenure that an open policy of irreconcilable enmity towards the USSR and runaway militarism is in disfavor both at home and abroad.

"It should not be ruled out that President Reagan has become aware that the ability to make a noticeable contribution to the cause of peace and nuclear arms cuts has nowadays become the most important yardstick of a politician's wisdom.

"But the President's latest speeches have been disappointing in this respect.

"By emphasizing anti-Sovietism at this crucial moment, the President as if [as received] confines possible changes in U.S. policies and in Soviet-American relations to very narrow limits in advance and effectively localizes them in the greatest possible measure.

"He does not allow for the agreement and meeting to become an important step forward in reducing nuclear (and not only nuclear) arms as well as in normalizing Soviet-American relations.

"Despite all the brashness, even cheekiness of Reagan's latest statements, they do not convey the impression of strength and self-assurance. The contrary is more likely: These are speeches by a leader who has been compelled to go on the spiritless defensive by life itself.

"Amid changes in the international situation and in world sentiment, changes that have been spurred on by perestroyka in the USSR and the latest Soviet political initiatives, classic 'cold war' politicians have suddenly found themselves out of place and, figuratively speaking, gasping for breath like a fish that has ended up on the sandy shore after being too slow to realize the tide is on the ebb.

"It is high time the darkness of prejudice and hostility in Soviet-American relations gave way to a dawn of realism and common sense," Arbatov said in conclusion.

Kornilov on Reagan 'Diplomacy' Speech
LD171652 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 17 Sep 87

["What Is Behind the Rhetoric? Concerning the U.S. President's Latest Speech"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep (TASS)—TASS Political Observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The more vigorously the U.S. public calls for a constructive turn in relations with the USSR, the more the long and carefully created "image of the enemy" is eroded in the United States, and the greater the temptation for the rightist circles in the United States to maintain their positions by means of militant anti-Soviet rhetoric and hostile propaganda campaigns. Yet another confirmation of this is the lengthy speech by the U.S. President delivered in Washington at a ceremony honoring the 40th anniversary of the U.S. consultative commission on so-called "public diplomacy."

What constitutes U.S. "public diplomacy" in the current, Reaganite understanding of the term is no secret: It is the total mobilization of all forces and means to blacken socialism and the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR. There is unrestrained apologetics for the Western, or rather U.S. practices, just as there is unrestrained praise for the activity of the administration. These three elements dominated R. Reagan's recent speech in Los Angeles, and he has aired them again in Washington.

"The United States has been entrusted with the mission of upholding human rights in the world!" the U.S. President zealously exclaimed. We will not ask ourselves who and on what basis the United States has been entrusted with such a "mission," who gave it the right, in the name of "defense of freedom," to impose practices to Washington's liking on other sovereign states and peoples. But the question that inevitably arises when you read the President's speeches is: If the Washington administration sees fit to promote itself to the rank of "defender of freedom," how does it fulfill such a lofty function? Perhaps an example of such "defense" is served by Grenada, trampled by the boots of U.S. marines? Or sovereign Nicaragua, where more than 43,000 people have been killed at the hands of contra mercenaries in Washington's pay? Nonaligned Afghanistan, where bands, armed with U.S. Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, are shooting down civilian planes?

This is not only a case where Washington's "defenders of freedom," at the end of the 20th century, still view the world today in terms of dividing up territories and zones of "vital interests" for the big and powerful. Putting great efforts into their advocation of "the freedom cause," champions of this freedom and human rights contrive to combine their verbage with quite specific, and let's add, extremely dangerous actions, aimed at spreading the arms race into space and thus many times over, increase the threat to the fundamental right of every person—a right to live. According to the press, 80 percent of Americans favor halting nuclear weapons tests, 75 percent demand a freeze of nuclear arsenals. But no, their voice is not heard by supporters of "democracy" who have entrenched themselves in Washington's political Olympus.

Calling for the United States to "maintain a dialogue not only with the governments but also with the people," R. Reagan once again demanded that Washington's "public diplomacy" should redouble its efforts to impress upon the world that, allegedly, it is the United States, and the United States alone, that is the "beacon of democracy." But what really lies behind the verbal fireworks about a "democratic U.S.," on whom does the light from Washington "beacon" fall? Its light is perhaps seen in their fashionable palaces and villas by those 400 multimillionaires whom the U.S. *"Forbes"* magazine included in the caste of U.S. "superrich." But does the light of this mythical beacon reach as far as the ranks of the 34 million Americans who live below the official poverty line, as far as the ranks of the 8 million-strong army of U.S. unemployed, or into those hovels and bidonvilles that are the refuge of the tens of millions of U.S. citizens who, according to Britain's *"The Observer"*, "go to sleep hungry every day"? Does this light reach as far as the prison cell where Leonard Peltier, the courageous struggler for the rights of American Indians, has been languishing for almost 12 years?

"There is no moral equality between propaganda and truth," "there is a moral aspect, which reveals the decisive difference between the truth and falsehood." R. Reagan's exercises in rhetoric continued, lauding Washington's "public diplomacy." Such an aspect really does exist, and it is none other than Washington itself that demonstrates this most graphically: suffice to recall the Irangate scandal, the turbid waves of which all but swamped the White House and during which both Americans and the whole world were able to see for themselves how crudely the powers that be in the United States flout U.S. laws and how, while displaying great efforts to respect the Constitution, they tear this document into shreds—how they deceive Congress by lying through their teeth. As a public opinion poll conducted in August by *"The Los Angeles Times"* newspaper shows, more than 50 percent of Americans are convinced that the head of the White House lied to his countrymen and to Congress over the "Iran-contra" affair. Is this not a specific and, let us add, absolutely convincing illustration of the President's discourse about morality and lies.

At one time there was this caricature in the pages of the U.S. *"New Yorker"* magazine: Certain political boss, enthroned at his desk in the background of Capitol Hill, leafing through the text of his own speech, received from an aide. "An excellent speech!" he exclaims. "A magnificent mix of the truth, the half-truth, and pure lies." This caricature automatically comes to mind when you read the speech palmed off upon the President by his hapless aides, even at the height of Soviet-U.S. dialogue. The only difference is that in the President's speech that we are talking about there is not a trace of the truth, a minimum of half-truth, while there is more than enough self-publicity and ill-intentioned fables . . . .

Weinberger To Go to Persian Gulf

LD1121[illegible] Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 11 TASS—U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger will go to the Persian Gulf this month, the *Associated Press* reported.

It quoted administration sources as saying he would try not to rivet too much attention to the trip.

According to an official, the Pentagon chief will evidently visit at least two Gulf countries - Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. He will meet with U.S. military personnel from the so-called Middle East task force.

One of the aims of the trip will be to persuade Gulf countries to grant U.S. Armed Forces access to their port and air field facilities.

Earlier U.S. attempts to win permission for U.S. warplanes to be deployed on ground bases in the region have been unsuccessful.

U.S. Forces Conduct Raids on Libya

LD172016 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 17 TASS—BY TASS Correspondent Igor Borisenko:

American commandos have repeatedly landed on Libyan shores to conduct subversive operations, the local newspaper [as received], *Journal*, has reported.

The paper disclosed, quoting unidentified sources, that specially trained groups from the U.S. naval units "Seals" landed from Skipjack submarines on the Libyan coast near the city of Banghazi.

They blew up communications lines, gathered intelligence information related to shore fortifications and carried out other espionage assignments.

Such terrorist raids, the *Journal* said, were started soon after U.S. Air Force planes bombed Libyan towns, killing and wounding civilians, including women, children and ole men.

The paper said that the commandos conducted the raids in the period from May to October 1986. According to a "knowledgeable source", their objective was to destabilize the Libyan Government.

The *Journal* quoted John Poindexter, a former assistant to the President for national security affairs who resigned following the resounding "Irangate" political scandal, as telling Congress officials who investigated the affair that the National Security Council exercised control over the operations against Libya.

The *Associated Press* observed that a spokesman for the U.S. Navy refused to confirm or deny the information published by the *Journal*. A Pentagon spokesman adopted the same attitude.

The agency quoted him as saying that they, as a rule, simply did not discuss any aspects of their special operations.

Reagan Meets Sweden's Carlsson

LD112025 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 10 TASS—U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson Wednesday held talks in the White House, which were the first American-Swedish summit for the past 25 years.

The relationship between the two countries were strained in the '60s when the Swedish Government condemned U.S. aggression in Indochina. Counting on improvements in relations with Stockholm, the U.S. Administration has attached special significance to the current visit by the Swedish premier.

Greeting him in the White House, Reagan said his visit "renews our political bilateral discussions at the highest level".

In his reply speech, Carlsson said the United States and Sweden played different roles in world politics but the Swedes believed they had the right to be closely involved with international affairs, most notably in the field of disarmament as a global war would affect all living on earth.

The Swedish prime minister said the people and government in his country "will support any measure...in the process of reducing nuclear arms".

He added that the Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range and shorter-range missiles, which is being discussed in Geneva, had Sweden's full backing.

Judging by comments by U.S. officials, the White House talks did not draw American and Swedish positions any closer on a number of key international problems.

Carlsson, in particular, declared the Swedish Government's opposition to the U.S. "Star Wars" program and expressed anxiety that its realization would spread the arms race to outer space.

The sides differed also on ways of achieving a Central American settlement.

China

TU Chief Receives AUCCTU's Makeyev

PM171147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception Held"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Sep—Ni Zhifu, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, today received a Soviet trade union delegation headed by V.N. Makeyev, secretary of the AUCCTU, which is on a visit here. In a warm and friendly talk the leader of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions talked about the progress of the reform in the PRC, noting the active participation of the Chinese working class and trade unions in it.

We are attentively monitoring the progress of the restructuring taking place in the Soviet Union and note with satisfaction the resolute and effective measures

taken by the Soviet leadership to implement it. The successful implementation of reform in the PRC and restructuring in the USSR, he stressed, will have an enormous impact on the progress of historical development. Noting that the two countries' trade unions unite 230 million workers and employees, Ni Zhifu stated that the Chinese trade unions have always attached great importance to developing friendly relations with the working class and all working people in the Soviet Union. He expressed satisfaction at the restoration and development of contacts and ties between the two countries' trade unions.

This year sees the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Chinese trade union leader said. This is not just a holiday for the Soviet people but is also a great holiday for working people the world over. We in China will also be celebrating it. In particular, the press will be publishing articles and photographs devoted to Great October, and mass events will be held.

During the talk questions of the further expansion and deepening of ties and cooperation between the AUCCTU and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions were touched upon.

Writers' Delegation Views Restructuring
PM150841 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Sep 87 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Writers' Contacts"]

[Text] As has already been reported, a delegation of Chinese writers headed by Liu Baiyu, member of the Chinese Writers Union Board Presidium, has been in the Soviet Union.

The delegation visited Moscow, Kiev, and Leningrad. The Chinese writers met with their Soviet colleagues and familiarized themselves with the experience of restructuring in various spheres of our country's life. In Leningrad the delegation was received by A.A. Romanova, chief of the CPSU Gorkom Culture Department.

After a tour of the country, there was a meeting at the USSR Writers Union Board Secretariat with G. Markov, chairman of the USSR Writers Union Board, in which Yu. Gribov and R. Rozhdestvenskiy, secretaries of the board, and O. Severgin, chairman of the USSR Writers Union Foreign Commission, took part.

Speaking at the meeting Liu Baiyu said in particular: "It is highly regrettable that for many years Chinese and Soviet writers had no opportunity for contact. Over these years I have visited many countries and met many foreign colleagues. But I will say frankly that we particularly value and are particularly excited about our meetings with our Soviet friends."

The delegation members shared their impressions of their tour of the country and noted the changes taking place in the economy and sociopolitical and spiritual life.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the development of cooperation between writers unions in the two countries and stated their confidence that through their creativity and social activity writers would promote the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the PRC.

The Chinese writers' delegation was also received at the Moscow writers' organization, where there was a detailed conversation on Moscow writers' participation in the restructuring process.

Publication Exchange Protocol Signed
OW141244 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] The Soviet Union and China signed an agreement and an additional protocol in Moscow for the exchange of publications and current writings in 1988. (Ladarov) vice general manager of the United All-Soviet International Book Company, signed the agreement on behalf of the Soviet side. He told the station reporter that the 2 countries have been actively promoting book exchanges, stressing the Moscow agreement will open new vistas for increased book exchanges between the two countries.

Komsomol Delegation Visits PRC
PM141057 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Youth News"]

[Text] A Soviet youth delegation headed by V.M. Zyukin, first secretary of Khabarovsk Komsomol Kraykom, was in China 20 August-4 September. It visited the cities of Beijing, Harbin, Shenyang, and Xi'an. The delegation members met workers, employees, and peasants representing PRC youth and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

Before departing for home the representatives of Soviet youth met with Li Keqiang, vice president of the All-China Youth Federation. Opinions were exchanged on questions concerning the further development of ties between young people from the two countries.

Northeast Asia

DPRK Construction Program Detailed
PM161601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA own correspondent V. Razuvayev: "Pyongyang's Multistory Buildings"—first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Pyongyang—The day 9 September 1948 is a bright and joyous date in the history of the Korean people. The DPRK was proclaimed on this memorable day. It was a historic event in the country's life and opened up broad prospects of socialist development.

Our correspondent talks about the transformations in the city of Pyongyang, the Republic's capital.

It has long been observed that cities, like people, have their own destiny and their own features peculiar to them alone. Some grow imperceptibly, slowly adding new buildings and getting rid of those which have outlived their day. There are others which rise like bread in the oven. It is to this category, structural engineer Om Ki-u firmly believes, that Pyongyang belongs.

Its history dates back more than 1,500 years, he said. It is a young city, nevertheless, as almost everything you see was built in recent decades.

The people of Pyongyang have a good memory. They rightly say: "Our city rose from the ashes like the Phoenix." This is no exaggeration. Any person living here, whether a white-haired old man or a student, will remind you that at the beginning of the fifties, when the U.S. military and its Seoul stooges unleashed armed aggression against the DPRK, Pyongyang was razed to the ground.

It was a cold-blooded, calculated act of vandalism, a monstrous crime, Om Ki-u said. But Pyongyang did not become a dead city, as the aggressors hoped. It was impossible to destroy it, just as it was impossible to enslave our people. The city has not only been restored, it has also been transformed beyond recognition.

One cannot fail to agree with the words of this engineer from Pyongyang. The capital of the DPRK is indeed a beautiful, original city. It now greets the visitor with lush, green parks and gardens laid out on the slopes of the surrounding hills. The eye is gladdened by the spacious squares and broad, straight streets and avenues.

There are a considerable number of monuments and obelisks. The city has preserved the gates of the fortress wall—Taedong, Potong, and Chkhilson [name as published]—and the Ylmilte and Rengvan pavilions [names as published], which look as if they have come from ancient Korean engravings. The flowers never fade at the foot of the magnificent Khebantkhab [name as published] monument erected on Moranbong in memory of the Soviet soldiers who fell in battle, defending Korea's freedom and independence.

When seeing the life and sights of Pyongyang, foreign guests are unanimous in the opinion that the work done by the architects, builders, and artists has culminated in the creation of an integral, striking ensemble.

There is indeed a great deal of construction going on here and, no less important, it is being done quickly and well. New residential areas have appeared on what used to be the outskirts: Pkhenchkhen and Tetkharen [names as published]. Seven years ago the construction workers reached the left bank of the Taedonggang, where fields belonging to local agricultural cooperatives used to be. The large residential area of Munsu [name as published] has now been built there—approximately 20,000 families have been able to celebrate housewarmings.

While building this city, which now has a population of more than 1.5 million, the architects and planners have to take into consideration the fact that it is not only the Republic's capital but also a major industrial, scientific, and cultural center. Consequently, special attention is devoted to separating industrial and residential areas, relieving the center and concentrating the outskirts, and making the city more compact, with a layout that is both sensible and convenient for its inhabitants.

This is not easy, Om Ki-u remarked. But we are working on it and will definitely come up with an answer . . .

Our interlocutor says these words with the kind of confidence to be found only in people who know and love their work. Om Ki-u is one of these people. A graduate of the Pyongyang Construction Institute, he has worked on the city's construction projects for about 20 years.

You have obviously noticed that until recently construction work mainly focused on outlying districts, Comrade Om continued. But now it has moved into the city center again.

The fact of the matter is that, hemmed in by mountain spurs on what once seemed a boundless plain, Pyongyang now values every square inch of space, and they are becoming fewer and fewer. That is why buildings which made their appearance in the first postwar years, when it was necessary to rapidly restore industry and provide people with somewhere to live, have now been demolished in a number of central districts. This period is now far behind us. The housing problem is no longer as acute and it has become possible to do a thorough job of reconstructing the city's old regions, particularly its center.

The main thoroughfare—Victory Street—was rebuilt first of all. Then, multistory apartment blocks with 16, 20, or more floors were built on the former sites of unsightly postwar buildings: on Chkhangvan Avenue and Chkhollima and Rakvon Streets [names as published].

Now, Om Ki-u explained, Pyongyang's construction workers are mainly concentrating their efforts on the southwest region.

We drove around the whole of this region with Comrade Om, visited several construction projects, and talked with construction workers. They have to build more than 200 projects, including dozens of blocks with 25,000 apartments, schools, kindergartens, stores, and movie theaters. The carefully planned route of an almost 6-kilometer avenue cuts through the development area. It will link the center to the Mangyongdae [name as published] parkland region. The work goes on day and night. In some places the construction workers are going deeper and deeper underground, gaining space meter by meter for pedestrian subways and underground utilities; in other places the opposite is happening, with buildings rising story by story.

Pyongyang, as is well known, has been chosen as the city to stage the 13th World Student and Youth Festival, Om Ki-u reminded us. It is also planned to hold some of next year's Olympic sporting events here.

Sports facilities, hotels, and an international communication center are currently being built in the neighboring Kwangbok region, on the islands of Nungna and Yanggak. An Olympic village is also being built. Competitions in 20 sporting events will be held simultaneously in its 9 sports halls, which could quite well be palaces of sport in their own right. New stadiums are also being built at a rapid pace. There will be 3 of them, and the biggest—on Nungna Island—will hold 150,000 people.

When is it planned to complete all this construction work?

We began exactly 1 year ago, he replied. We have pledged to commission all sports projects, hotels, movie theaters, and a large proportion of apartment blocks by August next year.

The multithousand-strong collective under Comrade Om is making every effort not only to commission all the projects on time but also to reduce construction costs. And not without success.

. . . People's Korea is growing, building, and constantly improving. Like Pyongyang, other cities and villages are also undergoing a transformation. The country is steadily gathering momentum on the way to its planned goals.

Near East & South Asia

Protest Held in DRA Over Plane Downing

LD171936 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Kabul September 17 TASS—A protest meeting against a new crime of Afghan counterrevolutionaries who brought down an AN-26 transport plane with passengers on board has been held in Konduz. Thousands of Konduz residents and dwellers of nearby villages expressed indignation over the U.S. policy of supplying extremists with modern armaments and encouraging them to new acts of terrorism.

The destruction of another Afghan plane brought down by a U.S. Stinger missile showed once again the hypocricy of Washington which pays lip service to human rights and democracy, said a commentary of the *Bakhtar News Agency* circulated here. Direct assistance of the U.S. Administration to air terrorism leads to the death of hundreds of guiltless people. Starting from September 1985 when a Stinger missile fired by the bandits brought about the first tragedy the number of victims of those terrorist actions has been continually growing.

In the current year alone six transport planes were destroyed. However, Washington steps up military deliveries to the counterrevolutionaries from one year to the next. An overall volume of U.S. military assitance to the counterrevolutionary gangs is about one billion dollars. This shows the true worth of the statements made by the U.S. Administration on its allegiance to the cause of peace. It is obvious that the U.S. intends to disrupt the national reconciliation process in Afghanistan using the mercenaries as its proxy and to block the restoration of peace and security in Afghanistan, *Bakhtar* pointed out.

DRA Defense Minister Interviewed

PM171239 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 87 First Edition p 3

[Interview with Lieutenant General Muhammad Rafi', member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA defense minister, by correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Oliynik in Kabul: "The Country Is Living in Hope"; date of interview not given]

[Text] A warm discussion is under way in Afghanistan now of the draft of the Republic's new constitution, designed to replace the "Fundamental Principles of the DRA" document proclaimed at the start of the revolution. Lively debates are taking place in the workers' collectives of enterprises, in peasant cooperatives, and among the intelligentsia, clergy, and private businessmen. The servicemen of the Afghan army and the People's Militia are also taking an active part in the nationwide discussion of the draft.

Krasnaya Zvezda correspondent Lt Col A. Oliynik met in Kabul with Lt Gen Muhammad Rafi', member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA defense minister, and asked him to answer a number of questions.

[Oliynik] Comrade Lieutenant General, what are the features of the military-political situation in which nationwide discussion of the draft constitution of the Republic is under way?

[Rafi'] The situation in the country remains complex and is characterized by the further aggravation of the political, ideological, and armed struggle of the PDPA and the people's authorities against the forces of counterrevolution. In my view this is natural. The vigorous policy of conciliation pursued by the party, the passing of a law on political parties presupposing a multiparty system in the country, the proposal to create a coalition government, and the submission for nationwide discussion of the draft of the republic's constitution with a presidential form of rule have clearly divided those who are really seeking to end the fratricidal war and to establish peace on our land and those who are anxious to continue the bloodshed. This applies primarily to the leaders of the counterrevolution seeking to drown in blood the very idea of nationwide conciliation. The notorious ringleaders Gulbuddin, Rabbani, and some others have still not abandoned the hope of creating a so-called "provisional Islamic government." Taking advantage of the military truce, the extremists are frantically cobbling together active groups of rebels and supplying them with sophisticated armaments and explosives. The most complex situation now is in the provinces bordering on Pakistan and Iran, where there are over 1,000 dushman detachments and groups numbering about 50,000 men.

As long as blood flows on our land, as long as the dushmans shell cities and hamlets and mine roads, the Afghan army, in conjunction with people's militia units and operational detachments of the Ministry of State Security and in full accordance with the paragraphs of the declaration "on national conciliation in Afghanistan," has been obliged to conduct combat operations to eliminate the bases and counterrevolutionary formations and to destroy convoys carrying armaments and ammunition. In the first half of this year alone combat operations were carried out in 32 regions of the country where gangs were audaciously violating the terms of the truce and carrying out massive shellings of the population and garrisons. The fiercest battles were in the Arghandab valley and the Parachinar ridge in the region of Khowst District. In defeating the gangs which have penetrated the country's territory from abroad, the Afghan army units are collaborating with subunits of the limited contingent of Soviet troops. I believe that the results of the DRA Armed Forces' combat operations have once more convinced many adversaries that they will not achieve success by military means. The only sensible path is nationwide conciliation. The draft of the new constitution is also aimed at establishing peace and tranquillity in the country. It is no accident that the people have called it the "conciliation constitution."

[Oliynik] The Afghan army's combat capability is growing. But what in your view are the difficulties and problems which have arisen in the process of conciliation? What is the Armed Forces' role in the light of the new constitution?

[Rafi'] Article 11 of Chapter I of the draft constitution of the Republic proclaims: "The duty of the Armed Forces to the people is to reliably defend the fatherland against external enemies and to be in a state of constant readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any enemy." As we can see, the army's role consists primarily in the country's defense against external enemies. And that is of fundamental importance. There is no doubt that in the course of discussion of the fundamental law this article may refined and supplemented, like a number of other articles devoted to the country's defense.

Now as regards the difficulties which are being encountered among the troops at the complex stage of national conciliation. Above all it should be emphasized that the course toward the independent solution of combat tasks which we adopted at the beginning of this year is being firmly implemented. The combat skill of the personnel of many units and subunits has improved and commanders and staffs have acquired quite good skills in controlling troops in battle. The army and border troops units have been supplied with modern combat equipment making it possible as a whole to resolve combat tasks successfully and to guard industrial centers and communications.

As well as combat operations the troops are also coping successfully with one of the main tasks set them in the course of national conciliation—in the regions liberated from the dushmans they are explaining the party's peace-loving policy and the aims and principles of national conciliation and are rendering material and medical aid to the population from the funds earmarked by the people's power.

The PDPA and the government are doing everything to provide the army with modern equipment and to train and educate the personnel and are displaying concern for their daily routine and material provision. Pay for all servicemen, including military training establishment students and combat unit reservists, the payment of the territorial bonus for officers and school sergeants, and money awards for flying personnel for combat flights have now been increased. As of September increased money payments are being made to drafted soldiers and sergeants and to reservists in the rear services units. A military trade service has been reconstructed to provide servicemen with food and clothing. Trade bases and a network of troop stores have been opened. I should like to take this opportunity to express sincere thanks to the Soviet Government and all Soviet people for their fraternal selfless aid in consolidating the Afghan army's combat capability and for their active support for the process of national conciliation in the country.

Much has been and is being done among the troops. But that in no way means that all problems have been solved. In particular further improvement is needed in the training of commanders and field drill. Above all we must raise the combat readiness of units and subunits to a new level and boost the morale and combat spirit of soldiers and officers. There are omissions in agitation and propaganda work in army party organizations, as is borne out by the conferences now taking place in units and formations at which delegates are being elected for the second PDPA all-party conference. Explanatory work among young draftee soldiers and among former members of armed groups who have declared their wish to serve in the army is often performed in an oversimplified, formal manner. Unfortunately, desertion has also not yet been eliminated.

[Oliynik] What is the reaction to the draft of the Republic's fundamental law in the camp of the counterrevolution?

[Rafi'] Briefly, it is very varied. According to reports from refugees and members of armed groups who have come over to the side of the people's power, the majority of their compatriots who are abroad for various reasons as a whole approve and support this document of importance for the country's destiny because they see in it a guarantee of national conciliation and Afghanistan's peaceful future. At the same time the leaders of the counterrevolution, obviously with the United States' consent, are refusing to conduct dialogue and are deliberately ignoring the draft constitution. Their cynical response to the changes taking place in the country is bloody terror which has recently acquired particularly broad scope. Almost every day the rebels are shelling cities and hamlets, aircraft and helicopters.

In brief, the extremists from the camp of the counterrevolution and their foreign inspirers headed by the United States are doing everything to prevent conciliation in the country and to hinder the adoption of the new constitution. But the party and government are following and will continue to follow the course of conciliation and the normalization of the situation in the country. The entire Afghan people are demanding this. They are resolutely voting for peace and link their hopes for its speediest attainment largely with the adoption of the Republic's fundamental law.

Perez Visit, U.S. Stand Contrasted
NC171207 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Aleksandr Pogodin commentary]

[Text] Understandably, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has refrained from assessing his recent talks in Iran and Iraq until he has had an opportunity to report to the UN Security Council. These talks were aimed at determining the prospects for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution demanding a cease-fire in the Gulf war.

Nevertheless, Western media, citing prominent U.S. officials and unnamed NATO allies, have practically labeled his mission a failure. They have concluded—on the basis of news agency reports—that more drastic measures are needed; in other words, Western countries should step up their military efforts in the Persian Gulf. In my opinion, they seem to believe that the worst scenario will best serve their interests. Yes, Washington and the capitals of most West European countries see the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war as an adequate pretext to justify their increased military presence in the region. It was not a coincidence, therefore, that at the same time, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger was asking in Congress that these efforts be increased and that the NATO allies in Europe consider the establishment of a multinational organization to direct naval operations in the Persian Gulf.

Apparently the roar of cannon in the Iran-Iraq war is a godsend, a blessing to them, and they are completely indifferent to the fact that the presence of U.S. and NATO forces in the Persian Gulf contradicts UN efforts to bring stability to the region.

Arab People's Congress Delegation Visit
PM171827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Arab People's Congress Visit"]

[Text] A delegation from the Arab People's Congress headed by its secretary general 'U. al-Hamdi was in the USSR 7 through 15 September at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries.

The delegation was received by G.M. Korniyenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities.

The delegation members had talks at the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Institute.

The guests visited the Ukrainian SSR.

The delegation members made a high assessment of the Soviet initiatives aimed at improving the situation on the European continent and in the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf regions.

During an exchange of opinions on the situation in the Arab world and Africa representatives of the Soviet public and the Arab People's Congress resolutely condemned the attempts by U.S. imperialism and its allies to blatantly interfere in the sovereign affairs of the Arab and African peoples.

The Arab People's Congress delegation laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum.

Indian Premier R. Gandhi Interviewed
PM170953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi by own correspondent N. Paklin under the heading: "Facets of Friendship; Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Answers IZVESTIYA's Questions"]

[Text] Delhi—[Paklin] In accordance with the decision of the 1981 Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in Delhi, a Nonaligned Week was recently held worldwide. India plays a particularly important role in this movement. How do you assess the importance of the Delhi Declaration's principles for the Nonaligned Movement?

[Gandhi] From the outset the Nonaligned Movement has advocated peace and disarmament. As former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi noted, it is the "most important movement in world history." That is why there are close links between the Nonaligned Movement, which is conducting a struggle for peace, and the "principles of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world" enshrined in the Delhi Declaration. I would like to stress the importance of the Delhi Declaration's principles not only for the Nonaligned Movement, but for the defense of all peace-loving peoples, organizations, and movements. At this critical time in the development of human civilization, when nuclear weapons threaten life on earth itself, I cannot fail to emphasize the importance of creating a civilization free from nuclear weapons, as stated in the Delhi Declaration.

[Paklin] Which actions by nonaligned countries in the international arena would you say have boosted the movement's prestige? And what, in your view, are the Nonaligned Movement's main problems?

[Gandhi] The Nonaligned Movement's achievements should be viewed in a wider global context. The policy of other countries that are not part of the movement also affects the conditions under which the nonaligned states' activity takes place. Most of these states are not rich countries. They are not strong in military terms. In order to oppose pressure, we must muster all our inner strength.

Yet nonetheless, despite restraining factors, the Nonaligned Movement's contribution to strengthening peace and cooperation among the peoples is very considerable. Perhaps the most important achievement was the successful assertion of a new approach in international relations based on the principles of independence, national sovereignty, and peaceful coexistence worldwide to counter the concept of military blocs and confrontation. The nonaligned states have successfully challenged the doctrine of domination, be it military, political, or economic domination.

The Nonaligned Movement has given a definite boost to the international efforts aimed at ensuring disarmament and eliminating apartheid and the vestiges of colonialism, although the main struggle still lies ahead. The nonaligned countries are on the right track. There are also other spheres in which the nonaligned states have made a worthy contribution, such as universal cooperation for development purposes, for instance. Ultimately it is hard to talk about the successes and failures of something that is still evolving.

You ask about the Nonaligned Movement's problems. It would be naive to claim that there are no differences between us. However, it is important that we have learned to take account of differences of opinion, accent, and nuance in our approach to the achievement of the main goals and tasks from positions of unity and cohesion. Sometimes, despite our immense efforts, we have been unable to avert or put a stop to conflict between nonaligned countries themselves. But this has mainly come about both because of interference from external forces and through bilateral conflicts between members of the Nonaligned Movement, some of whom are still living according to the laws of the colonial era.

[Paklin] There are traditionally friendly relations between the Soviet Union and India. There have been two summits in less than 1 year. How have they influenced Soviet-Indian relations?

[Gandhi] The practice of Soviet-Indian summits has become a good tradition. It has considerably promoted stability and maturity in Soviet-Indian ties of friendship and cooperation. My recent meetings with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have become firm links in the long chain of Soviet-Indian bilateral relations. They allowed us not only to deepen mutual understanding on important bilateral, regional, and international problems, but to determine areas of common interest which should be given particularly close attention by top-level leaders. We are particularly satisfied that Soviet-Indian relations have strengthened still further.

[Paklin] This year there has been a difficult domestic situation in India. What steps does your government intend to take in order to overcome these difficulties?

[Gandhi] India is a country with an ancient civilization which is experiencing an accelerated process of industrialization and dynamic development. Such transformations are naturally accompanied by an intensification of domestic social tension. The situation is complicated still further when, in an open and democratic society with as many races and religions as ours, various forces of obscurantism and reaction try to derive benefit from socioeconomic ferment. They are helped in this by outside forces. We are taking resolute measures in order to overcome this opposition in the interests of maintaining our country's unity and territorial integrity. We are forging the people's political awareness, asserting harmony between religions and communities, accelerating the process of socioeconomic development, and ensuring a more just and equitable distribution of national wealth.

India faces another urgent task because of the failure of the monsoons, which have bypassed more than two-thirds of the country's territory. For certain areas it is already their 4th consecutive year of drought. The central government and state governments have drawn up a plan to provide the population with work, food, drinking water, and livestock feed. We are also tackling the proble of how to help peasants to produce a new harvest where possible within a short period. Fortunately, we have large grain stocks and are able to withstand the prevailing situation.

Indians are a tough people not used to giving up in the face of difficulties, and we will overcome these difficulties.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Zaykov Speaks at Ethiopian Plant

PM171105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general heading "Ethiopia's Milestones"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Sep—The Ethiopian people can feel and they value the constant comradely support given by the Land of the Soviets in many spheres of economic, social, and cultural building. Projects designed to play a decisive role in the republic's development are being built with the USSR's participation. They include the tractor assembly plant in the city of Nazret not far from the capital.

Today the enterprise's workers cordially greeted the Soviet party and state delegation led by L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and

secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is taking part in celebrations to mark the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the 13th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

Workers and engineers told the Soviet guests that the first "Nazret" tractors—the brothers of the world-renowned Minsk machines—started coming off the conveyor belt exactly 3 years ago. More and more of them are needed by peasant cooperatives and state farms.

Some of the machine builders addressed the members of the delegation in Russian. They underwent their practical training on the shop floor of the Minsk Tractor Plant. They developed a firm friendship with many Soviet specialists.

The plant is in operation. It could, however, be operated more efficiently and produce equipment of a higher quality. One way to solve this problem is to develop direct links with the Minsk tractor builders, it was noted during the conversation.

L.N. Zaykov had a meeting with the plant collective at the entrance to one of the shops. The head of the Soviet delegation expressed deep gratitude for the hearty welcome and kind words addressed to the CPSU and the USSR and for the genuinely fraternal feeling shown toward the Soviet people.

The formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is opening up new opportunities for the working people to participate extensively in state management. Soviet people are sure that your people will, under the leadership of their political vanguard—the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE]—achieve new success in the country's revolutionary reorganization. From our own experience we are well aware how difficult it is to build a new society in conditions of backwardness, foreign intervention, and internal counterrevolution. All this has been experienced during the history of the Soviet state, whose 70th anniversary we will be celebrating in November this year. But we were able to overcome all the difficulties and adversities thanks to the colossal organizational and political work done by the party of the great Lenin and thanks to the vast amount of effort and energy expended by the working people.

True to its international duty, the Soviet Union not only wishes to see friendly Ethiopia become a country with a modern industry and agriculture and an advanced science and education system; it is also doing a great deal to further strengthen all-around ties with your country. Hundreds of Soviet workers and specialists now work hand in hand with their Ethiopian friends in various economic and technical cooperation projects. A graphic example of this is the tractor assembly enterprise at Nazret—a pioneer of Ethiopian agricultural machine building—whose products are vital to the Ethiopian peasantry making the transition from the wooden plow and mattock to the tractor. We are well aware of the enormous importance the Ethiopian leadership, headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, attaches to making radical socioeconomic transformations in the countryside and to reinforcing the state cooperative sector in the country's agriculture. Enterprises like yours are not only the material base of the agrarian sector—the foundation of the Ethiopian economy—but also constitute simultaneously the forge of national working class cadres, the working class being the leading force of revolutionary transformations in the country. L.N. Zaykov wished the collective of the young enterprise great success in its work and happiness and prosperity.

The Soviet people, the peoples of other socialist countries, and all progressive forces in the world, he continued, are now running up against a serious threat. Imperialist reaction has thrown us down a challenge. Its aim is to try to put the squeeze on socialism and, what is more, to try to wipe it off the face of the earth. Cynical interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and attempts to stifle the revolutionary and liberation movement are the instruments of this policy. Of course, imperialism's present actions increase the threat of war—and not just any war, but nuclear war. It is precisely for this reason that the Soviet Union and all other advocates of reason in the world have believed and continue to believe it necessary to do everything to fittingly rebuff these actions and prevent a war. The forces of peace today have enormous potential at their disposal, namely, the Soviet Union and the socialist community with their defensive and economic might; the international communist, workers', and national liberation movement; the new antiwar movement, which is unprecedented in terms of its mass base and social diversity; anti-imperialist forces in Asian, African, and Latin American countries; the Nonaligned Movement; and, finally, realistically minded groups and individuals in capitalist countries. What we are talking about is the need to mobilize all this antiwar potential, to rally all forces which hold dear the peaceful skies above our planet, and to thwart the realization of imperialism's sinister plans. We Soviet people derive joy from the fact that the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia consistently participates with us in the struggle for peace.

In conclusion, on behalf of the members of the Soviet party and state delegation, L.N. Zaykov expressed his satisfaction with his visit to the enterprise and with his meeting with representatives of the Ethiopian working class and the collective of Soviet specialists employed here. I wish you great success in your life and work, he said. May friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia and between the CPSU and the WPE grow stronger! Long live proletarian internationalism! The head of the Soviet delegation presented the plant collective with a souvenir to commemorate the meeting—a wall panel depicting the cruiser *Avrora*.

In the afternoon the delegation took part in the closing ceremony of the first session of the National Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

On 11 September there was a meeting between the Soviet party and state delegation led by L.N. Zaykov, member

of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Addis Tedla, member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo, and Tesfaye Dinka, candidate member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo.

During the friendly conversation, in which a number of ministers took part on the Ethiopian side, the sides discussed some issues relating to the two countries' development and Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation. The Ethiopian representatives expressed cordial gratitude to the Soviet Union for its multifaceted support for the Ethiopian revolution.

Zaykov Addresses PDRE National Assembly

For the Addis Ababa radio text of the address by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Lev Zaykov to the inaugural session of the National Shengo of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, see the special Africa (Sub-Sahara) *Daily Report* Supplement of 18 September 1987.

Guinea-Bissau Delegation Visits

PM171035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Sep 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests From Guinea-Bissau"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers from the Guinea-Bissau People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP) led by Senior Lieutenant Y.Y. Seydi Kani [name as published], deputy chief of the FARP National Political Administration for Ideological Affairs, was in the Soviet Union 5 through 9 September 1987 at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The members of the delegation had conversations at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate on issues concerning the content and organization of party political work and visited the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy. The delegation from Guinea-Bissau visited the Baltic Military District, where it was acquainted with the combat and political training, life and daily routine of the servicemen of one of the units.

The delegation's members visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall, monuments to the people's revolutionary, combat, and labor glory, and the sights of Moscow and Riga.

The delegation of Guinean political workers was received by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. Colonel-General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, took part in the conversation.

The delegation has returned home.

East Europe

Communique on Honecker-Jaruzelski Talks

LD171346 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 17 Sep 87

(TEXT] Berlin September 17 TASS—The international situation remains complex and dangerous, stresses a communique on the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic. The communique was released here Wednesday.

The document says that thanks to the vigorous policy of the states of the socialist community and the strengthening of the positions of peace-minded forces across the world, there appeared a chance in the world to achieve a breakthrough in the field of nuclear disarmament.

In this connection Honecker and Jaruzelski confirmed unreserved support by the GDR and Poland of the Soviet initiatives aimed at ameliorating the international climate, eliminating nuclear and other types of weapons of mass annihilation, preventing space militarization and reducing conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe.

They expressed the hope that the talks between the USSR and the United States would lead to the conclusion in near future of an agreement on abolishing Soviet and American medium-range missiles. The agreement would become a decisive step making it possible to achieve progress on the road towards enhancing security and disarmament.

Honecker and Jaruzelski expressed the determination of their parties and states to exert every effort to persistently translate into life the decisions of the Berlin conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states. Simultaneously, they emphasized the importance of the regional initiatives for limiting the chances for the emergence of conflicts and military confrontation, initiatives designed to build up trust among states.

The sides drew attention to the need to create by joint efforts of all states the foundations for stable security in Europe, stressing that the inviolability of the borders and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all European states were a fundamental condition for peace.

Kadar Addresses Hungarian Assembly

LD171315 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest September 17 TASS—"The Hungarian People's Republic, together with other socialist countries, will actively stand out, in future too, for strenthening peace in the world and for settling outstanding issues

through negotiations," said Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP). Addressing the Hungarian National Assembly, now in session in Budapest, he pointed out that at present the socialist countries were waging a tireless campaign for creating a nuclear-free world. Their consistent efforts resulted in defusing international tension. Hungary backs the Soviet proposal on liquidating two classes of nuclear weapons: medium- and shorter-range missiles in Europe and other areas of the world.

Dealing with the issues of home development and the main aspects of the government programme for economic and social stabilization, under discussion at the session, the HSWP general secretary said:" In the past the country had not registered an expected change it its economic life. As a result, the deficit of the state budget went up and foreign debts rose. All this needs resolute actions both of the country's leadership and the entire people. One of the causes for this state of affairs is the fact that in the past years Hungary exhausted sources of extensive development and the need appeared for a transition to an intensive stage in socialist construction. However, this transition turned to be slow.

"One of the shortcomings in the work of the past period," noted the Hungarian leader, "was the fact that the Republic distributed and consumed more than produced." Such practice must be stopped. It is necessary to adapt ourselves to processes taking place in world economics.

"Today we face the task of creating conditions for efficient economic management, translating consistently into life the economic reform, developing the socialist forms of property and of using wider advantages offered by the socialist system. It is necessary to arrest unfavourable processes, to put into confirmity production and consumption and to achieve higher efficiency of production and rational utilization of labour resources. This is precisely the aim of the government programme. It is necessary to improve, in future too, democracy in work with personnel to tackle the set tasks.

The party's leading role is an indispensible condition for realizing our policy. In fulfilling the government programme, the HSWP counts on the support and active participation of mass organizations and the entire Hungarian people who have today rich historical experience and political maturity. "This will enable Hungary to make another step forward on the way of socialist development," pointed out Janos Kadar in conclusion.

CSSR Corruption Trial Concludes

PM171435 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Sep 87 First Editionp 3

[TASS report: "Trial in Bratislava"]

[Text] Prague, 11 Sep—The CTK report was laconic: The judicial collegium of the Slovak Socialist Republic Supreme Court sentenced S. Babinsky, former director of the District Administration of Local Industry in the city of Dolni Kubin, to 14 years and 6 months' imprisonment; J. Murin, former chairman of the district national committee (rayispolkom), to 6 years' imprisonment; and P. Kiman, former first secretary of the CPSL District Committee, to 5 years' imprisonment. Sentences were also passed on seven other accused who were tried in the same case. The investigation fully established their guilt: squandering and embezzlement of socialist property on a particularly large scale, use of official position for personal gain, extortion, bribery, shady financial dealings, nepotism . . . . The members of the criminal group, who had besmirched the lofty title of communist, have been expelled from the CPCZ ranks.

That was the final stage of this sensational criminal trial which attracted the whole country's attention. There is no point in listing all their "escapades." As S. Minarik, chairman of the Judicial Collegium of the Slovak Socialist Republic Supreme Court, noted, the criminals spent about 1 million korunas just on "gifts" to useful people, sumptuous feasts in honor of visiting "high-ranking" guests, and the organization of their "rest." Afterwards they boasted of "reliable ties" in Bratislava and Prague and expected to completely evade punishment.

It must also be mentioned that any attempts to expose the unbridled thieves were nipped in the bud, and evidence of this was contained in the testimony by S. Urbanova, chairman of the district People's Control Committee. Moreover, some of the criminals received promotion in office. S. Kvapil, spokesman of the Slovak Prosecutor General's Office, told journalists that the sentence passed in the hall of the Bratislava Palace of Justice does not mean that the case has been closed. The Prosecutor's Office is continuing the investigation.

Now that Babinsky's criminal group has received its just deserts, Czechoslovakia's public and mass news media are asking: How was this possible, what was it that brought smart operators and wheeler-dealers together with party and state officials and paved the way for abuses? There was, of course, the moral and political degradation of everyone involved in this unsavory affair, their personal unscrupulousness, and their yearning for easy profits. But this is by no means all. The press is justified in pointing out that an atmosphere of complacency in which any criticism is perceived as an attempt to undermine leaders' personal authority brings about phenomena that are incompatible with communist morality and inflicts grave damage on the party's prestige. As *Rude Pravo* wrote, this case confirms that by no means all senior officials have adopted an exemplary way of life with Lenin-like modesty as a firm moral norm. Furthermore, the case revealed arrant formalism in work with cadres. Shortly beforehand, the chief defendant underwent recertification and passed with flying colors.

All this is acquiring particular importance now, when the process of restructuring in all spheres of society's life has been launched under the CPCZ's leadership.

CSSR Engineering Minister Ends Visit
LD112211 Prague CTK in English 1607 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow Sept 11 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Eduard Saul ended today his working visit to the USSR and left for home.

Eduard Saul discussed current tasks of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the iron and steel industry and heavy engineering with Soviet Government officials.

In an interview for CTK, Minister Saul said his talks concerned Czechoslovak supplies of food and chemical industry equipment to the USSR, adding that Soviet partners were interested in equipment for the food industry, in particular for the comprehensive processing of milk, in supplies of feed processing machinery and equipment for the treatment of grain after harvest.

On the agenda was also Czechoslovakia's part in the modernization of Soviet iron and non-ferrous metals industry, the construction of the Krivoi Rog ore dressing plant and some aspects of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in third countries.

Poland's Kubasiewicz on Agreement
LD112120 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] At the Press Center of the "Warsaw Days" celebration in Moscow, a meeting took place with the Polish delegation. Janusz Kubasiewicz, candidate member to the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR Warsaw Committee, spoke at the meeting. After the news conference, he gave an interview for the Polish desk of Radio Moscow. Here is the recorded interview.

[Begin recording] [Kubasiewicz] The "Warsaw Days" program in Moscow is being implemented fully and, most importantly, it is being implemented with great, and even enormous, interest on the part of the city's inhabitants. We are very pleased with the large participation in all the cultural events. "Warsaw Days" will continue through Saturday.

Also on Saturday, in Gorkiy Park, Moscow's inhabitants will have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the achievements of our economy too, our small-scale production, and get to know at least some fragments of our material work, the effects of that work. It is possible to say now that our aims for "Warsaw Days" in Moscow have been attained. The main aim was to implement in practice the theme of the declaration on ideological and cultural cooperation that was signed by our leaders, Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski in April of this year. We also wanted "Warsaw Days" to be our modest contribution to the preparations for ceremonies marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

As for the agreement signed on the 7 September on cooperation between Warsaw and Moscow, I wish to say that this is, as the comrades on the Moscow city committee also assess, an agreement of exceptionally broad range and is a model for party cooperation between capitals. It is a document that envisions—this is its greatest value—cooperation at the lowest level: between particular enterprises, work collectives. All this should lead to a situation in which contacts and cooperation between Warsaw and Moscow will not have the character of official links, but will be characterized by lively, broad, direct contacts in technology, the organization of work, technology and, even, I believe, joint production of specified, necessary equipment, necessary spare parts.

All this should run its course so that friendship will be developed through helping each other and jointly solving problems. This is the greatest attribute of this agreement. A very important characteristic the agreement is that it has an open character. On 7 September the agreement was signed. Two days of talks and direct contacts have meant that there have already been born new, successive, in my opinion very interesting, forms of contact and cooperation, inter alia based on the exchange of goods. We are even considering the creation of a joint production and trade enterprise. This initiative, I would say, will facilitate both the economic reform processes and the changes taking place in our countries.

We treat our tasks very responsibly. We hope that the practical implementation of this agreement is felt by every inhabitant of both Warsaw and Moscow. I believe that the consistent implementation of this document will bring such effects in the near future. At the same time, I wish to state with enormous satisfaction and pleasure that we have already agreed that in 1988 "Moscow Days" will take place in Warsaw. We believe that these will be meetings at least as interesting as those now continuing in Moscow.

[Unidentified correspondent] Comrade secretary, during your stay in the Soviet capital you have had the opportunity to familiarize yourself with the Moscow party organization's activity. How do you, Comrade, evaluate its activity in light of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress?

[Kubasiewicz] I wish to say that I was fortunate enough to have had the honor of directly participating in the deliberations of the 27th CPSU Congress. I was a member of our official delegation at this congress. I also wish to say that my current visit to Moscow is the third visit I have made since becoming first secretary of the Warsaw Committee. I have held this position just over 18 months. It is thus possible to say that working contacts are frequent and I believe, beneficial. I wish also to stress that comrades from Moscow are often in Warsaw and I also meet with them then. There are occasions for exchanging experiences.

Thus, my current visit to Moscow is merely another episode in a series of direct, friendly contacts and exchanges of experiences. From our working talks and

contacts held during this visit, the following questions are in my opinion worthy of especial attention: first, we treat with great respect all activities of the Moscow City Committee aimed at solving the problems of the city. This also has an enormous practical meaning for us, for literally the same problems, and in the same order, arise for us to solve everyday too.

I wish to stress also that we spoke a great deal about the new elements in the style of party work. Here, I would like to list above all the lively, direct contacts with people. A report on this matter from Comrade Boris Yeltsin and the other members of the leadership of the Moscow committee testify to the fact that we have many converging, similar experiences here. Similarly, if it is a matter of work for the sake of strengthening the basic cells of the party, we have many converging directions and forms of party work. Finally, ideological work that leans in the direction of providing party members with as much thorough political knowledge as possible, is vital in conditions of restructuring in Moscow and renewal in Warsaw. The consistency and accordance of words with deeds are the mutual characteristics of the style of party work of both our committees. [end recording]

West Europe

Gromyko Meeting With Spanish Visitors

PM171141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Favor of Developing Soviet-Spanish Relations"]

[Text] On 15 September A.A. Gromyko received in the Kremlin a Spanish parliamentary delegation which is in our country on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation is headed by Felix Pons Irazazabal, president of the Congress of Deputies of the Spanish Cortes.

Among the guests are representatives of leading parliamentary groups of both chambers of the Cortes Generales—the Congress of Deputies and the Senate—including the parties represented in them, namely the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, the Popular Alliance, the Democratic and Social Center, the Catalonian coalition party Convergence and Union, and the Basque Nationalist Party.

At the beginning of the conversation F. Pons noted that this year 10 years will have elapsed since the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Spain. His country is interested in ensuring a good climate and the further development of these relations.

At the request of the Spanish parliamentarians, A.A. Gromyko briefed them in detail on the policy of restructuring, the program for the development of the economy and the social sphere, and the restructuring of the people's way of thinking. This program will make it possible to carry out profound transformations of a revolutionary nature throughout Soviet society.

The whole country has been set in motion in connection with the restructuring, A.A. Gromyko emphasized. All Soviet people, from labor collectives to the supreme legislative organs which are elaborating new laws connected, for instance, with the expansion of socialist democracy, are involved in it. People are tackling this task in earnest. There is every reason to believe—and I am not saying this just for the sake of it—that the set tasks will be fulfilled. Are they difficult or easy tasks? They are difficult. After all, they apply to an enormous country, but we also believe in our enormous potential. We are looking to the future with optimism because in pursuing our aim we are relying, in particular, on the latest findings of science. In a nutshell, the task of restructuring consists of enhancing the prosperity of the Soviet people. Our people want to and should be able to live even better.

We do have shortcomings. We criticize them sharply and frankly, we do not cover them up but rather seek to eliminate them. This is the essence of the concept of glasnost which has become widely established in our life.

In connection with everything that has been said it is pertinent to recall the precise words of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which define, as it were, the whole thrust of the movement in our country—what we want is more socialism.

F. Pons: It is interesting to learn that restructuring also applies to people's way of thinking.

A.A. Gromyko: We are pleased that the word "perestroyka" has entered the Spanish language. We trust that you will not consider this as expansionism?

During the conversation a number of questions pertaining to the current international situation were discussed. The Soviet side stressed that there is no more important problem for mankind at present than the elimination of nuclear weapons. The utilization of even a small quantity of them would be a terrible catastrophe for the whole earth.

The Soviet Union takes the view that no country, large or small, can remain on the sidelines when it comes to resolving the main problem of the present time—the elimination of nuclear weapons. Otherwise we will not eliminate the danger of an Armageddon.

The constructive efforts of the Soviet Union have now made it possible to come close to an agreement on real nuclear disarmament. It could lead to the complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. Although the text of the accord has not yet been agreed, it could be prepared for signing within a very short time. It is not up to us.

The sides discussed problems connected with the all-European process. A.A. Gromyko noted that a great deal had been done in this respect in Helsinki, Stockholm, and Madrid. Appreciation was also expressed for Spain's

contribution to the deepening of mutual understanding. Now it is necessary to work together in favor of a positive outcome at the Vienna forum. The Soviet Union is aware that only by means of gradually reducing the positions of the sides to a common denominator—a sensible compromise—can accords be achieved in Vienna. Spain is experienced in conducting multilateral diplomacy, it is skilled at exerting a unifying rather than a disuniting influence. This could play a positive role at the final stage of the Vienna meeting.

The Spanish side touched upon the question of the situation in the Persian Gulf. A.A. Gromyko noted that in the current international situation this region could be compared with a nerve center. The senseless Iran-Iraq war is continuing here and, following the arrival of an armada of U.S. warships, the situation has become even more dangerous. The situation in this region can be defused by political means alone and on no account by military means. The current situation ensuing from the presence of warships in the Gulf only creates additional obstacles to ending the war.

During the discussion of the situation in the Near East A.A. Gromyko said that guns and bombs can hardly put right what is happening there. Force and war are not what people need. The Soviet Union favors the convocation of an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested parties, and here, too, Spain could have a role to play.

F. Pons declared that Spain has always recognized the rights of the Palestinian people in line with UN resolutions and that it supports the idea of holding an international conference on the Near East in order to find the most effective formula for solving this problem.

The problem of the situation in Central America was also discussed. A.A. Gromyko recalled that for a long time the United States tried to spread the rumor in the world that the Soviet Union allegedly wanted to turn Nicaragua into all but its military base. However, no serious person has ever believed this. One thing is obvious: By means of strong-arm tactics, the United States would like to destroy Nicaragua's independence. We support the efforts of the Contadora Group. The Spanish side declared that Madrid, too, supports the efforts of this group.

Characterizing Soviet-Spanish relations, A.A. Gromyko declared that they have undergone appreciable development in recent years. Contacts at state level, interparliamentary ties, and political consultations have become a firmly established part of their fabric. There are no disputed problems between our countries which would hamper the successful development of relations.

Both sides reaffirmed their desire to develop contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Spanish Cortes.

Interview With Pons

PM171237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Raise the Level of Relations"]

[Text] Madrid, 11 Sep—"The main purpose of our visit to the Soviet Union is to discuss with our Soviet colleagues bilateral relations between Spain and the USSR, as well as important topics like peace, disarmament, and security," Felix Pons, speaker of Spain's Congress of Deputies, declared.

In an interview with TASS correspondent Robert Serebrennikov in connection with the forthcoming visit by a Spanish parliamentary delegation to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, he emphasized that this year marked the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and the USSR. We realize that the present level of our political, trade, economic, and cultural relations is no longer that which ought to exist between countries like Spain and the Soviet Union. "At the same time, I believe that there is great potential for the development of our relations," F. Pons said. According to him, an expansion and further deepening of relations would be in the interests of both countries.

Spain and the Soviet Union, the speaker of Spain's Congress of Deputies went on to note, hold similar positions on questions of the preservation of peace and the achievement of specific and effective results furthering detente and genuine security. Initiatives aimed at boosting the process of reducing nuclear arsenals and reaching agreements in this sphere are supported by Spain in the context of its alliance. In this regard he noted the important role which parliamentarians are called upon to play in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Dwelling on the restructuring under way in the USSR, F. Pons declared that it arouses tremendous interest in Spain and all over the world. Specifically formulated in statements and speeches by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and perceived in an historical and global perspective, the policy of restructuring means a new stage in the Soviet Union's development. Having linked the process of restructuring in the Soviet Union with the entire complex of international relations and the role the USSR plays in it, F. Pons said that now is a favorable time to demolish obsolete stereotypes in interstate relations and move on to a new stage when it will be possible to consolidate a climate of trust and the policy of peaceful coexistence between countries with different sociopolitical systems interested in peaceful development. "It will not be easy to achieve this, but I believe that we are on the way toward such a world," F. Pons said in conclusion.

Additional Pons Interview

LD171925 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS—Spain unconditionally favours an agreement on eliminating medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles. Major cuts in strategic offensive weapons should be the next stage of importance, the president of the Congress of Deputies of Spain's Cortes Generales (parliament) told TASS today.

Felix Pons Irazazabal is heading a Spanish parliamentary delegation on a visit here at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, this nation's parliament.

Spain, Felix Pons emphasized, backed all international meetings that could promote the process of East-West talks. Achieving disarmament, both nuclear and conventional, would help defuse the complicated international situation, he said.

The head of the Spanish delegation came out in favour of stronger bilateral Spanish-Soviet relations at all levels. He pointed out the great role that parliamentarians in both countries could play in promoting cooperation and strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

"The establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and the USSR ten years ago was a significant political event," Felix Pons observed.

"At present, bilateral relations, including in the political field, are very good. They have the character of open and frank dialogue. This is very important both for bilateral ties and for the entire complex of international relations."

Speaking of Spain's stance on the situation in Central America, Felix Pons pointed out that his country consistently supported the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

He highly assessed the agreement reached at the meeting of presidents of five states in Guatemala. The head of the Spanish delegation stressed the need for the withdrawal of all foreign military units from the region's nations, calling this an important factor to achieving stability in Central America.

He favoured bigger economic assistance to these nations in the interests of implementing drastic socio-economic changes.

"Spain has always supported the existing system in Nicaragua," Felix Pons added.

Sharing his impressions of the trip to the USSR, the president of the Congress of Deputies noted that "major change is currently under way in Soviet society. This change is known as perestroyka [restructuring].

My personal impression is as follows: The course towards restructuring is characterized by the Soviet people's serious attitude to this issue. Boldness is its distinguishing feature. Great courage is required to come out against mistakes, against everything that has started to contradict the advancement of society.

This cannot but generate respect."

"The course towards social renewal is a very important policy," Felix Pons added. The Soviet experience of handling tasks of raising living standards would undoubtedly be the property of the Soviet Union itself and all other countries, he said.

"What is good for the USSR will be useful for other countries as well. I'm sure that reorganization of Soviet society will serve the cause of stronger peace all over the world."

Delegation Continues Visit

LD170531 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] [Announcer] The visit to Moscow by the Spanish parliamentary delegation led by Felix Pons—president of the lower house—is now coming to an end. A report on this from our correspondent in the Soviet Union, Luis Serrano:

[Serrano] Spain continues to be concerned about human rights issues, even though it has not brought them up with the Soviet authorities on the occasion of the visit to Moscow by a parliamentary delegation. This was said here today by the president of the Spanish parliament [as heard], Felix Pons, who is leading the aforementioned delegation. Spain's position on human rights is being put forward in the framework of the [word indistinct] conference on European security and cooperation, within the framework of the Helsinki Final Act.

Moreover, added Felix Pons, in the Soviet Union there are no concrete cases that affect our country. On the other hand, during these contacts reference has been made in passing to the situation of the repatriation and pensions of citizens of Spanish origin, be they old exiles or those known as war children who yesterday marked the 50th anniversary of their arrival in the Soviet Union.

The Spanish parliamentarians concluded their program of high-level contacts with their meeting this morning with Aleksandr Yakovlev, who is one of the people closest to Gorbachev. Yakovlev spoke mainly about the same issues discussed yesterday with Andrey Gromyko. Today the impression gained by the Spanish parliamentarians is that a global nuclear disarmament agreement is near. Today it was also announced that Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov will receive the president of the Cortes, Felix Pons, and Spanish Ambassador Jose Cuenca, but not the rest of the delegation.

Spanish Communist Delegation Visits

PM171839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] Under the plan for party exchange and cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain [PCPE] a PCPE delegation headed by Telesforo Torres del Campo, member of the party's Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 7 through 13 September to study the CPSU's experience of party organizational work.

The Spanish comrades were received at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department and International Department and also at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences.

The delegation made a trip to the Ukrainian SSR, was received at Kiev Obkom and Ukrainian Communist Party raykoms, visited an industrial enterprise, a sovkhoz, and a VUZ, and familiarized itself with the activities of party organizations in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and with the life of Soviet working people.

The Spanish comrades showed great interest in the processes of the revolutionary restructuring of Soviet socialist society taking place in the Soviet Union, emphasizing its tremendous significance for a new upsurge of the international communist movement and for the success of the struggle for peace and social progress.

Finnish Economy, Ties With USSR

PM171417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent N. Ivanov "Letter From Helsinki": "How To Translate 'Sisu,' or the Benefits of Good-neighborliness"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] People in Finland make no secret of the fact that their successes stem, to a substantial extent, from advantageous neighborly ties. This is indeed so, but their own industry, persistence, and reliability cannot be discounted. Soviet oil enabled Finland to survive the energy crisis without losses, something that Sweden, for example, was unable to achieve. A different situation has developed now: The decline of oil prices has resulted in an imbalance in Soviet foreign trade. We are in the position of Finland's debtors. After all, we trade according to the principle: Purchases equal sales. We purchase no less than before, and yet we have to pay more because 80 percent of our exports to Finland consist of oil, gas, and coal.

How do our neighbors assess the situation? "Oil has weakened us," I was told by Ulf Sundqvist, head of the leading bank STS. "We marched along the well-trodden path for too long without a care for the future. Now we have to take a fresh look at the Soviet market." This also applies to us. It looks as if restructuring has already freed the thinking of our commercial dealers. U. Ronnholm, head of the firm "Sadolin," cannot get over his amazement at how quickly he found a common language with the Soviet partners. The talks were by no means straightforward, but he still managed to sign the contract. He invested 1 million [currency not specified], thus becoming the first of our Western partners to co-own a Soviet industrial enterprise. Back in 1984 "Sadolin" sold us the license to produce dyes and supplied equipment for the plant near Tallinn. Now he is a shareholder in it. By 1989 Finnair will acquire a Soviet packet of shares when it will, jointly with Intourist, take over the management of Moscow's "Berlin" Hotel. These are just 2 of the 20 joint enterprises included in our long-range plan.

Soviet-Finnish economic cooperation has had its ups and downs in the past. Solutions have always been found to suit both sides. It is a different matter that today it is not so much "gross quantity" but "quality" solutions that are required.

But even so, if we were to try and pinpoint the sore point which provides the focus for fierce passions in Finland today, it would be found in a different zone. The arguments revolve primarily around the proportion of exports—it has reached 40 percent—that goes to the "Common Market" countries. Finns are beginning to seriously ponder the potential cost of their access to the West European market. They have already made a contribution toward "Eureka" and have agreed to participate in the elaboration of a number of scientific projects implemented in the EEC. Finland's Foreign Trade Minister K. Salolainen agreed in Brussels on the holding of regular meetings with EEC representatives at ministerial level. We must strive to expand cooperation with Europe if we want to keep up, Prime Minister Harri Holkeri says. He goes on to add that the question of Finland's entry into the EEC is not on the agenda.

While passions are raging around theoretical aspects of the problem of the Finnish economy's internationalization, the major concerns—the industrial department stores as they are called in Finland—are already responding. "Nokia," which manufactures a wide range of goods from rubber boots and paper napkins to complex machinery and cables, is banking on electronics. "Wartsila" has transferred its paper factories to "Valmet" and obtained shipyards in exchange, thus concentrating in its hands the bulk of the shipbuilding sector. Those who have nothing to exchange find it difficult. There are no longer any mines in Outokumpu. Some 700 persons are without jobs because cobalt prices have fallen. The crisis which has gripped international shipbuilding has reached as far as Hango. The harbor cranes plant has an empty order book.

Just as all the small farms disappeared in the sixties, so smaller enterprises are disappearing by the dozen today, victims of structural changes in Finland's industry. Some 2,600 firms went bankrupt last year alone. Most of them provided the basis of life in small towns. Finland is a country of small towns. Only 5 of the country's 84 cities have a population of over 100,000. When 700 residents in some small place find themselves without jobs, this is a catastrophe. Both for the municipality, because it loses a considerable proportion of its income, and for the hundreds of families forced to leave their home in search of jobs and a new life.

The structural changes caused by rapprochement between international markets, coupled with unemployment and taxation reform, provided the main topic of discussions during the parliamentary election campaign. Observers make no secret of the fact that domestic problems had a decisive influence on the disposition of political forces. For the first time in 20 years the Social Democrats were forced to hand over the prime minister's position to a representative of the coalition party. H. Holkeri believes that this is "not the worst" inheritance. Specialists forecast 3.5-percent growth in national product for next year. It is, however, also true that unemployment will leap upward at the same time. An attempt to stimulate employment was made in the new 1988 budget, which was the recent first step by H. Holkeri's cabinet. Opposition leaders have good reason to believe that extreme caution ought to be exercised as regards the economy's internationalization. Gain ought not to be the decisive factor for us in all cases, Center Party leader P. Vayrynen believes.

...There is a Finnish word "sisu"—similar to the idea of the "Russian soul." It combines everything: The Finns' perseverance, their taciturnity, restraint, industry, and reserve—qualities which have developed through their love for the forest. Every summer Finland's residents find it unenviably easy to part with everything that attracts ordinary people to the city. They spend their summers in houses without television, but with the silence of isolation, forests, and lakes. There is no doubt that they are both pleased and perturbed by the changes in today's Finland. They are flattered when spoken of as the "northern Japanese." But there is also much that makes them halt before climbing on the computerized train of ostentation. To halt, to ponder, to look, and to compare.

Latin America & Caribbean

CPSU's Dobrynin Receives Cuba's Risquet

PM171623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met 15 September with J. Risquet, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

International problems of mutual interest, along with certain questions of Soviet-Cuban cooperation, were discussed during a talk which was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and warmth.

Ortega on Relations With U.S., USSR

LD180730 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Managua September 18 TASS — TASS correspondent Andrey Kurguzov reports:

President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has pointed out the epoch-making significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Speaking before journalists here Thursday, he emphasized that the October revolution had dramatically changed the course of world development and had given a powerful impetus to the national liberation and revolutionary movement.

The Nicaraguan leader said that the developments in Russia 70 years ago had radically changed the destiny of humanity. He reiterated his intention to take part in the celebrations on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution in Moscow.

Touching upon the situation in Central America, the Nicaraguan president said that the Government of Nicaragua would never collude with ringleaders of counterrevolutionary terrorist groups and with those who supply them with armaments and money. Ortega said that American mercenaries and their patrons were guilty of bloodshed in Nicaragua, of the murder of guiltless civilians.

The intention of the U.S. Administration to make U.S. Congress approve new allocations for the contras running into millions of dollars means further escalation of the aggression against the Republic. Washington's actions run count to the peacemaking efforts of Central American countries. If the U.S. really wished to make its contribution to the settlement of the Central American conflict, it would channel this money to the solution of socio-economic problems of countries of the region, Ortega pointed out.

The Nicaraguan president emphasized that despite numerous political and ideological differences, Central American nations were full of resolve to achieve peace in the region. He reiterated the desire of his country to put an end to bloodshed in the region as soon as possible and urged the Government of Honduras to stop supporting contras gangs and not to put its territory at the disposal of those bandits for staging acts of subversion against Nicaragua.

Sandinists 'Mopping Up' in North

LD180632 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Managua September 18 TASS—The fighting men of the Sandinist People's Army have carried out over a few days a number of successful operations for mopping up the northern areas of the country from the counterrevolutionary gangs who infiltrated into the Republic's territory from Honduras.

According to a report of the Republic's Defence Ministry on Thursday, over the past two days 12 mercenaries were killed. In the course of fighting large numbers of weapons and materiel were captured.

CPSU Delegation Leaves for Jamaica

PM161311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Take Part in Conference"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by N.Ya. Klepach, editor-in-chief of the journal *Politicheskoye Samoobrazovaniye*, left Moscow 15 September for Kingston to take part in the work of the 49th Conference of the People's National Party of Jamaica.

USSR, Guyana Confer on UNGA Agenda

PM071027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Political Consultations"]

[Text] Soviet-Guyanese political consultations were held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs 26-28 August, in the course of which a detailed exchange of opinions on questions of the agenda of the upcoming 42d UN General Assembly and also on a number of topical regional and international problems took place.

The consultations passed in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

The Guyanese representative, N. Sinclair, permanent secretary to the Guyanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was received by V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

BRIEFS

Cuban Book Agreement

During the Sixth International Book Fair in Moscow, the USSR and Cuba signed an agreement on the import and export of books and periodicals. These will deal with socio-political and technical-scientific topics, adult and children's fiction and educational materials. The Cubans are especially interested in books published on the occasion of the October Revolution anniversary. [Summary] *[Moscow in Spanish to Cuba 0100 GMT 12 Sep 87 PA]*

Political & Social

Arbatov Interviewed on Gorbachev Article

LD172302 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Video Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by television correspondent Oleg Dobrodeyev; date and place not specified—recorded; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Video shows Arbatov seated at desk in study, bookcases behind; shot shows frontpage of *Pravda*; camera pulls out at one point to reveal correspondent who is identified from caption as Oleg Dobrodeyev]

[Arbatov] I have no doubts whatsoever that this article is a serious event on an international scale. But I would like to start with the fact that it is unusual in its gender. This is above all a theoretical and problem-solving article, which really seriously examines questions of the end—questions of international politics at the end of the 20th century.

The second thing is this: What comes to mind in this respect is that this is an article by a statesman who is interested in theory and who needs theory primarily for solving major problems, as an instrument for solving these problems. So here a mass of very topical questions of practical importance have been raised. We are not just talking, indeed we have learned to listen, to listen to others and somehow to understand what people are concerned about. This imparts a particular vigilance—perhaps—to our politics. But I do not want to go unsubstantiated. Let's say this: We have always been sympathetic to the economic interests of the poorest part of the world, the developing countries. But for a long time we adopted this kind of stance: It's not us who were the colonists, but others; let them sort out these problems.

In principle—but that is from the viewpoint of guilt—this is a correct position. But we have now reached a new level of understanding in this matter; that it is a world problem, a global problem. It is not us who are to blame for it, but we must as far as we can take part in solving it; more than that, we must insist and push on, push on through serious obstacles.

It has now become one of the components for us in this all-inclusive security system, this economic security system. This is a problem not just for developing countries, it is also a problem for developed countries.

There are human rights: Before, we used to—for some reason—write this in quotes, and we even often used to add so-called. So? Is it so alien a sphere for us? What did we have the October Revolution for, why did we do it? It was for the sake of human rights, people's rights. We have now taken up quite a different stance, a stance which not only gives us prestige but opens up altogether completely new parameters for this problem—as a global problem, a problem which really does touch upon the vital interests of the people. The same thing concerns nuclear weapons and conventional weapons, you see. We are trying to understand: What is it that worries our partners, who call us opponents—we prefer to see them as partners—what is worrying them? That is how the concept of defensive strategy arises; new ideas in the domain of cutting conventional armaments, in the domain of eradicating these reasons for concern and fear on the other side; because without this it is impossible. Security can only be mutual. It cannot be obtained at the expense of the other side or to the detriment of the other side.

This is really, so to say, reaching down to people. One must not compete in foolhardiness and stupidity, and we have renounced this once and for all. We wish to compete in other things, but not in those.

But, you know, there's more to it than that. First, there are our policies, and then the Soviet Union's whole appearance is different. This also has enormous significance, because they are beginning to listen to us. Which country today is attracting most attention in the world? The Soviet Union, of course, because of restructuring and glasnost. The enemy image is crumbling and a completely different view is beginning to (?take shape). This is a very, very important point.

On the whole, I would say that this article sort of straightens out a lot of things. Some of them are even barely perceptible at the start on the international arena, and you reach the conclusion that our efforts are already producing results. They are already beginning to produce results.

[Dobrodeyev] Georgiy Arkadiyevich, you are not only the director of the Institute of the United States and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences, but also the chairman of the Soviet Committee for Cooperation with the United Nations. The article devotes a great deal of attention to the role of the United Nations Organization in today's world. What's your view on this?

[Arbatov] I think that this is a very important article for the United Nations because there are forces in the world who, seeing the difficulties in which the UN finds itself, do not have any desire to help. On the contrary, all these difficulties are becoming more severe. But the United Nations is in need of support just now. So what has been done here is that the United Nations has taken up a place in this concept of comprehensive security. I would even put it differently: We have linked our ideas with regard to comprehensive international security with the United Nations, and it is on the basis of the UN Charter that it should be constructed. This charter is acceptable to all and embraces all states. The United Nations is indeed in crisis and is in need of help. This help ought to be rendered because there is no other or better instrument for ensuring international security and no one can create one.

Today, neither the United States nor the USSR has any exclusive rights in the world. They have an opportunity of doing good in the world and, unfortunately, it is within their power to end human civilization through nuclear war. Statesmen, states' policies, and, if you like, social structures are today being judged and will be judged by what either side—country—offers for solving the colossal problems facing mankind at the end of the 20th century. It seems to me that in this respect the article bears very vivid testimony to the fact that the Soviet Union is offering the elimination of threats and the creation of a broad path toward progress.

Comparison of Gorbachev Article

Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2000 GMT on 16 September carries the text of M.S. Gorbachev's 17 September *Pravda* and *Izvestiya* article "The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World." The TASS Russian version has been compared with the *Pravda* Russian version published in the 17 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Page 23:

First column, last paragraph, last sentence, TASS Russian version reads: ...peoples and countries, on the whole there has taken...(supplying additional phrase)

Second column, last paragraph, first sentence, TASS Russian version reads: ...new thinking is also the bridging of...(supplying additional word)

Page 24:

Second column, top paragraph, antepenultimate to last sentences, TASS Russian version reads: ...Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. It is a...(deleting sentence)

Page 25:

Second column, second full paragraph, only sentence, Moscow TASS Russian version reads: ...of warring sides, monitoring [nablyudeniye za] ceasefire and armistice... (supplying alternate rendering and TASS Russian vernacular)

Page 27:

First column, penultimate paragraph, sentence two, TASS Russian version reads: ...conclusions on international legal disputes. Its mandatory... (supplying additional word)

Second column, penultimate paragraph, second sentence, TASS Russian version reads: ...Soviet Union will cooperate actively in... (deleting words)

Central Committee Politburo Meets 17 Sep

LD171827 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] In the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee: At its 17 September session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined and approved on the whole a draft statute on the state production association. The statute envisages that enterprises, associations, and organizations of one or several branches of industry may become members of this major organizational structure of the basic link of the national economy, operating on complete financial autonomy and self-financing. A state production association can be all-union or regional. The enterprises that comprise it preserve their independence and are guided in their activities by the USSR Law on State Enterprise (Association). The management of a state production association will be carried out on a democratic basis by a council of directors and a general director who will be elected by it. The enterprises, associations, and organizations that comprise it will establish a council of representatives of labor collectives.

Measures for further improving the management of the branches of the country's chemical and timber industry complex were discussed and approved at the session. A decision was adopted to form a bureau of the USSR Council of Ministers on the chemical and timber complex as a permanent body of the government. Its most important tasks will be to expand the use of chemicals in the national economy and fully satisfy the country's requirements for advanced products of the chemical, petrochemical, paper and pulp, woodworking, medical, and microbiological industries.

In line with the provisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum, a resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the transfer of scientific organizations to full financial autonomy and self-financing has been studied and, in the main, endorsed. As the resolution stresses, scientific research, planning, designing, and technological organizations must be guided in their work by the provisions of the USSR Law on State Enterprise (Association). It is planned to move from ministries and departments financing and supporting scientific organizations to the client financing scientific projects by way of concluding direct economic contracts and paying when the job has been completed.

USSR ministries and departments as well as republican councils of ministers are required to place scientific organizations under the new conditions of work within the same time span that has been established for the transfer of associations and enterprises in sectors of the national economy to full financial autonomy and self-financing, while also taking into account specific features of the academic and higher education science.

At the meeting additional measures were outlined for improving foreign economy activities under the new conditions of economic management with the goal activating the work of ministries, departments, union republics, associations, enterprises, sovkhozes and kolkhozes with organizations of socialist, developing, and capitalist countries. The Politburo supported the proposal that the rights of organizations to adopt independent decisions in the sphere of foreign economic cooperation should be considerably extended.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the results of the work by the Soviet party and state delegation, headed by Comrade Zaykov, which took part in the celebrations on the occasion of proclaiming Ethiopia a People's Democratic Republic. It was stressed that the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the transfer to constitutional forms of government and people's power is a historic event in the life of the people of Ethiopia and marks a new stage in the development of the Ethiopian revolution. It was emphasized with satisfaction that the conversation with President Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Ethiopian Workers' Party Central Committee, and other Ethiopian leaders which passed in an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding, has confirmed the community of views on key problems of the modern world today and the mutual striving for developing and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo also discussed other matters relating to the economic and social development of Soviet society as well as the Soviet state's foreign policy.

Ligachev Addresses Moscow News Conference
PM171331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 87 Second Edition p 2

[Headline:"Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Moscow 16 Sep (TASS)—A conference with leaders of the mass media and propaganda, which examined certain issues connected with the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decision on preparation for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, took place in the CPSU Central Committee.

Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

He noted that the Soviet press activity assists the process of restructuring, democratization, and glasnost; that it vigorously struggles against all which is obsolete and out of place and that it upholds in life everything which is positive. The CPSU Central Committee renders the utmost assistance and support to the press and to the literary public. Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee have been adopted about a number of publications. Any attempt, either in the center or in the localities to hush up businesslike criticism will, in the future, be resolutely rejected.

In the documents adopted at the beginning of this year in connection with the 70th anniversary of Great October, the CPSU Central Committee stressed that in political work among the working people it is essential to convincingly reveal the organic link between the achievements of the October Revolution and the present revolutionary transformation to all aspects of life in Soviet society; to show in well-argumented form the achievements of socialism and its fundamental advantages over capitalism. In this respect the newspapers, magazines, television and radio, and other news and propaganda media are doing great work. The people's interest in television and the printed work has grown.

However, certain publications, as is noted by the public, have not been able to orientate themselves correctly; to organically unite a true interpretation of our history with the solving of present-day problems of restructuring. Moreover, individual periods of history are at times interpreted one-sidedly.

At the meeting with leaders of the mass information and propaganda media and creative unions held after the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum it was noted that one cannot permit a disrespectful attitude to our people, to those generations who built socialism and stood up for it in the mortal combat with fascism. It is therefore necessary to speak loudly about the October Revolution, about socialism, about who we are, where we come from, and what we possess as a result of the revolution, victory, and the development of socialism.

A correct understanding of our history and its complex periods is helped by the materials of the 27th congress, the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the speeches by M.S. Gorbachev and other leaders of the party and government, and the message from the CPSU Central Committee to the Soviet people on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October. Editorial collectives and journalists must constantly turn to these documents.

Since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum the Soviet press has been more active in publishing items reflecting different opinions, which is a manifestation of democracy and glasnost. But it has been noted that certain editorial offices are keen to publish what agrees with their point of view. What does not agree with it either goes unpublished or is accompanied by an editorial commentary rejecting the publication out of hand. So you get democracy with one-way traffic, and it has to be stamped out. It really is going beyond the bounds of democratic practice when items are published according to the editor's personal decision, without examination by the editorial board of the newspaper or magazine.

Raising the cultural level of discussions and polemics is a serious task. Everyone must respect the opinions of their opponents, and not hit from the shoulder. For this is a matter of a search for the truth with the aim of strengthening the Soviet way of life.

Attention was paid to the following: In ideological work it is essential to take into consideration the circumstance that our opponents abroad are fundamentally changing their tactics and reforming their ranks. Our opponents have recognized that the USSR will emerge from the restructuring even stronger and that the attractiveness of

socialism in the world is increasing and they have begun to draw all the reactionary forces together into a united front in order to obstruct and, if possible, to wreck our policy of acceleration, restructuring, and democratization. A particular stake is being placed on reviving nationalistic sentiments.

Yegor Ligachev devoted part of his speech to tackling the tasks facing the country this year in the field of the economy. It was emphasized that providing the population with sufficient quantities of food and of good quality in the next few years must become one of the most important results of restructuring. Day in and day out the mass information and propaganda media must maintain at the center of public attention progress in the fulfillment of the plans for socioeconomic development and struggle for a better material and spiritual life for Soviet people. Interest needs to be shown in how matters are proceeding with the transition of enterprises and sectors to full financial autonomy and self-financing. What is putting the brake on attracting the working people in a true and massive scale to the running of state affairs? What is standing in the way of the moral improvement of society, of overcoming bureaucratism, of egalitarianism and the assertion of a sober way of life? How are the various links of the party and the state being restructured? What is new in the activities of mass public organizations? What processes are current in science, culture, literature, and the arts? Editors of newspapers, magazines, television, and radio must occupy themselves with these and many other questions.

It is very important to show persistence in spreading on a wide scale the valuable experience of restructuring and to improve the effectiveness of socialist competition in order to welcome the glorious jubilee of our socialist homeland in a fitting manner.

Gromyko Speaks at PRAVDA Award Ceremony

PM170809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Award Presentation"]

[Text] On 9 September in the Kremlin A.A. Gromyko presented awards and medals to a large group of personnel of *Pravda*'s editorial office, the CPSU Central Committee *Pravda* Publishing House, and the *Pravda* V.I. Lenin Printing Plant for long years of productive work in the Soviet press.

Among the award-winners were members of the editorial collegium, department chiefs, special correspondents, observers, and journalists working abroad or in various regions inside the country, workers and employees of the *Pravda* publishing house and printing plant, and newspaper technical workers.

Welcoming the *Pravda* personnel who had won awards and medals, A.A. Gromyko said:

The most distinguished workers of the *Pravda* newspaper, printing plant, and publishing house have today been presented with orders and medals for many years of productive work in the Soviet press.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, I fervently congratulate you, dear *Pravda* workers.

Pravda is 75 years old this year. This newspaper, a favorite of millions, has traveled a long combat road. It has always been the party's voice and consequently the people's voice. It has brought and continues to bring to the masses the ideas of the revolution, the ideas of socialism and communism, and today, to speak in specific terms, the ideas of restructuring too.

The Soviet press, including yourselves, comrade *Pravda* workers, has been actively involved in the general movement to support restructuring, to promote the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development in every way, and to deepen the democratization of the whole of society.

Fighting on behalf of restructuring today means fighting to implement the decisions of the 27th party congress, the Central Committee Plenums, and the guidelines formulated in the speeches of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Everyone in our society must today play an active part in the spectacular transformations taking place in the country. But for the journalist the task is a special one. He deals more often than anyone else with that most precious of materials—human beings. A journalist's words are addressed to an enormous audience of readers, and this must never be forgotten. You are aware of this even more than anyone else.

Not only the success of an individual article or newspaper but the success of our whole cause depends on how honest, sincere, authoritative, and on-target those words are.

The Soviet mass media have already done much in recent years, and *Pravda* has always set a good example in this regard. It has exposed negative phenomena in society, and should continue in the same vein.

But it is equally important that newspapers, magazines, radio, and television cover positive experience in order to augment it. Work must be so organized that everything advanced receives the widest possible dissemination.

The broad people's masses have been involved in the process of everything that is being carried out in the country. This means that the solution of restructuring tasks is now the chief question on a state scale. In these conditions it is necessary to educate people anew and to make use of their intelligence, professionalism, abilities, culture, if you like, and political maturity and awareness to achieve the set goals.

The party can carry this out with the help of the mass media, including the press. Their role is enormous. Openness, glasnost, and serious discussion of urgent

problems are ways whereby the Soviet press helps create the appropriate atmosphere and thereby really assists in fulfilling our plans for the country's economic and social development.

One more thing. In the past it frequently happened that the press published articles containing many general statements and fine slogans but lacking specificity. This situation has now been considerably corrected. Of course it would be better if it were completely so. This has to be worked at. It is gratifying that *Pravda* is in the forefront here.

We need more and more articles, essays, and innovative reports showing how party and government measures and work at local level are changing the life of a particular region, enterprise, collective, or even a family or individual.

The printed word has been and remains the sharp weapon of the party. Allow me to express my confidence that this weapon is in reliable hands.

I wish you success in your creative activity. Please convey my congratulations on this notable day to those near and dear to you, who undoubtedly share your festive mood in connection with your awards.

V.S. Kozhemyako, member of the editorial collegium, and G.A. Kapralov, deputy editor of the Culture Department, expressed on behalf of the award-winners their sincere gratitude to the party Central Committee and Supreme Soviet Presidium for their high evaluation of the work of the *Pravda* newspaper, publishing house, and printing plant.

T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L.N. Spiridonov, first deputy chief editor of *Pravda*, took part in the award ceremony.

Comparison of Vorotnikov Volgograd Speech

Moscow *Pravda* in Russian on 9 September carries in its First Edition on page 2 a TASS report on the speech by V.I. Vorotnikov, Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, given at a meeting of Volgograd City Krasnooktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug representatives on 8 September. The *Pravda* report, under the headline "Time of Action," has been compared with the Second Edition version published in the 14 September Soviet Union Daily Report, revealing the following variations:

Page 41:

Second column, paragraph four, first sentence of First Edition reads: ...new economic mechanism, are still not working at full stretch. Under these conditions . . . (rewording)

Second column, paragraph five, sentence two, First Edition reads: . . . Volgograd Oblast's economy. Compared with last year, it has even grown worse. This relates, above . . . (adding sentence)

Second column, last paragraph, first sentence, First Edition reads: From these positions we must also approach a general . . . (rewording)

Page 42:

First column, second full paragraph, sentence two, First Edition reads: . . . soviet organs are beginning to yield practical fruits. Above all, there is the . . . (rewording)

First column, third paragraph, sentence two, First Edition reads: . . . the average indicators. The oblast finds itself among 11 RSFSR regions where a fall in milk production and purchases has occurred. At the very . . . (adding sentence)

Same paragraph, sentence three, First Edition reads: . . . put it mildly.

Now that all . . . (omitting passage)

First column, fourth paragraph, sentence one, First Edition reads: . . . been created for a breakthrough in increasing food resources . . . (adding passage)

Same paragraph, sentence three, First Edition reads: . . . the farms' average. A number of families working under . . . (substituting "a number of" for "some")

First column, last paragraph, sentence one, First Edition reads: . . . in the country. The fuller realization . . . (omitting passage)

Same paragraph, sentence three, First Edition reads: . . . truck gardening also must serve to achieve this end.

The switch to the new economic mechanism, the speaker pointed out, obliges us to take a new look at the substance and forms of the city's patronal assistance to the countryside. This concerns, in particular, such an urgent question as the "volitional" diversion of thousands upon thousands of city folk into seasonal agricultural work. Patronage is to be organized not on an administrative basis but on an economic, economically accountable [khozraschetnyy] basis, by actively disseminating the experience that already exists of such relations between enterprises and kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Considerable attention was . . . (omitting "can and," substituting new paragraph for sentence, picking up right column first full paragraph first sentence)

Second column, second full paragraph, sentence one, First Edition reads: . . . also be corrected. But the most important . . . (substituting "but" for "and")

Page 43:

First column, fourth paragraph, sentence one, First Edition reads: . . . of letters to central organs. Today it . . . (substituting "central" for "various")

Second column, fifth paragraph, sentence two, First Edition reads: . . . being set up.

Under the new . . . (omitting passage)

Page 44:

First full paragraph sentence two, First Edition reads: . . "overseers" of restructuring. And, of course, there is no place in leading posts for callous, inattentive people who do not wholeheartedly perceive human needs.

In principle the . . . (substituting sentence).

Shcherbitskiy Visits Slavutych

LD180932 Kiev in Ukrainian to Europe 0545 GMT 17 Sep 87

[From the Republican press review]

[Text] Republican papers write that Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine [CPUK] Central Committee, and Masol, member of the CPUK Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, visited the town of Slavutych on 15 September. The construction of the town to house workers of the Chernobyl AES is being carried out by organizations from a number of ministries and departments of eight union republics—the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Azerbiajan, Armenia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. During the current year it is envisaged to hand over for use 150,000 square meters of living accommodation, a school, four preschool establishments, services and cultural facilities, and supply systems for electricity, heat, water, etc.

Comrades Shcherbitskiy and Amsol acquainted themselves with the pace of building housing and social-cultural buildings, with the setting-up of the trade network and public catering, and visited the temporary settlement for construction workers. They talked with workers and specialists on prospects for the development of nuclear power engineering and the construction of the town.

The first secretary of the CPUK Central Committee and the chairman of the UKSSR Council of Ministers then answered questions put by workers and dwelled on the work of party organizations and government organs of the republic in implementing the decisions of the 27th party congress and the January and June, 1987 CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Public's Role in Decision-Making Growing

LD170900 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS—TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov writes:

Draft guidelines for overhauling the nation's system of free medical services are being discussed across the Soviet Union and will eventually be adopted with account taken of ideas voiced in the course of these debates.

In Kirghizia, Central Asia, where previously schoolchildren could study either Kirghiz or Russian and the choice was made by their parents, now mandatory classes in both languages have been introduced following demands by the public.

Muscovites have been invited to speak out on what they think is the best place in the city for a monument to the victory over Nazism in the Second World War, while the chief architect in Leningrad has announced a competition among local residents for the best ideas about where to locate new metro stations.

These and thousands of other similar examples which can be found everywhere attest to the increased role played by the public today in deciding important matters at local and national levels.

Citizens' right to participate in running state and public affairs and in discussing and making national laws as well as decisions of local significance has long been in the constitution.

It was recently concretized when the Soviet Parliament enacted a bill on the nationwide discussion of the more important state matters, defining procedure for public involvement in decision-making.

Public opinion has played a no small role in the country and the more important documents have been offered for countryside consideration also before.

Some 80 percent of the adult population, for example, have taken part in discussing the draft of the current Constitution whose 10th anniversary will be marked on October 7.

With account taken of their criticisms and suggestions, changes have been made to 110 of the 173 proposed articles of the Constitution and one wholly new article has been added.

But the perestroyka policy for economic and social change and democratization in Soviet society has laid particular stress on daily and close public involvement with decision-making at national and local levels and stimulated grassroots participation in running state and societal affairs.

This can be seen, for instance, from the dramatic increase in the flow of letters with proposals and criticisms to local and central authorities as well as to newspapers and magazines which have become real platforms for airing public opinion. *Pravda*, for example, is now receiving twice as many letters as three years ago.

The civic activity of people has been yielding gratifying results, as a practical consequence of their involvement in decision-making. Clearly expressed public opinion, for example, has played the decisive role in bringing about a government decision to halt a scheme for diverting part of the flow of northern and Siberian rivers to the south.

The public has also called pollution in Baykal and Lake Ladoga in the north-west of the country to the attention of authorities which have reacted by punishing the culprits and taking the first measures to put the situation there right.

Communists Urged To Speak at Party Meetings

PM171545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "What You Take to the Rostrum. The Potential of Glasnost and Democracy Must Be Shown to the Full in Communists' Speeches"]

[Text] The report and election meeting of the compressor shop's party group proved to be something of a surprise for the Vladivostok Milk Combine. Despite attempts by the party bureau to conduct the meeting behind closed doors, with nepotistic overtones, and to debar any discussion of the enterprise's most serious problems, the ensuing conversation was hard-hitting, as they say. Mechanical engineer N. Ruzayev, machine operator A. Kulikov, and others not only sharply criticized the combine's unsuitable style of leadership; they also made specific proposals as to how the matter could be rectified.

There has been a fair number of vital, urgent discussions like this one during the current round of report and election meetings in party groups and shop and primary party organizations. These meetings are providing a graphic demonstration of how one can make a practical contribution to increasing democracy and glasnost. Comradely advice, proposals, and observations help to improve work. But it is important to take criticism the right way, without offense or pride. Having recharged one's batteries, one must focus one's efforts on eliminating shortcomings.

Now, when the restructuring process is developing on an increasingly broad scale in every sphere of our lives, it is extremely important for the party to be aware of Communists' opinions on the current processes. Which reserves have still to be brought into play? Who and what is retarding our work? These are far from being idle questions. We must all look for the answers to them together, without any fuss or phrase-mongering, both at the current party organization meetings and at party committee plenums. Anyone who wishes to speak from the rostrum must have a quite specific aim, namely, to bring urgent problems up for general discussion and suggest ways to improve the situation.

We can frankly say that the spirit of party discussions is now becoming more businesslike. Many party organizations are sharply changing the form and content of meetings and plenums. Hard-hitting, principled speeches are no longer regarded as undermining someone's authority. The voices of ordinary workers and middle-level managers sound more convincing and more confident.

Quite recently, it would seem, sycophants and yes-men found it easy to use the public rostrum for their own selfish ends. They invented a complete "science" of how to perform. Skillfully circumventing sharp corners, they effusively praised their managers. It is no secret that many meetings and plenums were held in an atmosphere of excessive organization, lest something untoward might come up. It has often been the case that those present have known exactly who is going to get up on the rostrum and what he is going to say. Lists of speakers would be put together beforehand in order to exclude the possibility of "troublemakers" suddenly saying something about stagnation or abuses and violations.

Now the situation is changing. As a rule, people mount the rostrum with other intentions and aims in mind. We are hearing more and more truthful, sincere speeches which cause a ripple through the hall and force people to think. Those devoted to restructuring are energetically sweeping aside the webs of laxity and indifference. But it is important to bear in mind that opinions given—however vital, pertinent, or reached through hard experience—are only the beginning. The most important thing is the result. That is why every grain of useful experience and every constructive proposal and critical observation must definitely be used to accelerate the restructuring process. It is important to ensure that a good decision is strictly implemented in practice. This will help to improve the production process, improve people's education, and strengthen order, organization, and discipline.

This is what happened at the Tashkent Textile Combine's thread spinning factory. Preparing for a report meeting in the shop party organization bureau, N. Mineyeva, supervisor in the scutching and grading department, carried out a time study of the work done by two sections. She calculated time losses and concluded that the sections could be combined and the number of people engaged in low-output work reduced. The collective warmly supported the young Communist's proposal. Her idea is now being put into practice.

Let us repeat: unproductive discussion of even the most vital problems is to no one's advantage. Efficiency has always been and remains the most important quality of party work. That is why party committees and bureaus must not only listen keenly to proposals from local level but also endeavor to implement them as soon as possible. There are now a considerable number of examples of a prompt, interested reaction to a sensible idea or good advice leading to a substantial result. It is important to be more exacting toward cadres and strive to ensure the unconditional implementation of resolutions.

However, we would be acting against our conscience if we tried to allege that the changes have already affected absolutely everyone. Readers' letters and comrades' personal appeals show that there is no room for complacency. We must admit honestly and frankly that the old methods—suppressing criticism and empty talk and deception—are still with us and still have an effect. Some places are still using bureaucratic methods and, most dangerous of all, they have been cunningly adapted to

present conditions. Latter-day demagogues trot out the right slogans and sometimes it is hard to expose braggarts, as they appear to say the right things. But remove the outer husk of all these declarations and all you find inside is emptiness. It is all just flattery skillfully concealed behind sham concern for the matter in question. People like this readily agree with criticism and even thank you for it, nodding their assent. Sometimes they make a deal in the corridors: you criticize me for this and I will criticize you for that. Sometimes there is no comradely debate, discussion, or clash of views. Many are still afraid to raise their voice against shortcomings in the work and conduct of their managers and, indeed, there are occasions when opinions like these do not meet with support.

V. Severina, senior engineer at the Poltava "Elektromotor" Plant, wrote to the editorial board. She had raised issues at a party meeting which required an urgent solution. Instances of state accountability being distorted, defective products being manufactured, bonuses being unlawfully obtained, and the director of the enterprise displaying rudeness had been brought to light. "Despite the fact that members of the raykom and gorkom were present, no one reacted to my speech," she wrote in her letter. "I got up to speak at the next meeting and again the only response was silence." She did nevertheless succeed in seeing justice done and the guilty parties punished, but only after she had appealed to higher party bodies. So why then did other Communists in the collective act as if they were tongue-tied? What is more, this principled worker began to be accused of not being a patriot of her plant and washing dirty linen in public. An investigation was demanded, which revealed that overreporting had in fact been secretly going on. "No one tried to stop the hue and cry which insulted and humiliated me without any justification," Severina continued. "Quite the contrary. When people began shouting and even whistling in the hall, the raykom secretary and the director smiled smugly, looking me straight in the eye."

It is hardly necessary to remind you that this kind of attitude to a speech by a fellow party member is intolerable. It is time to put a decisive stop to persecution for criticism and strictly punish the guilty. Of course, we should be able to distinguish between those who get up on the rostrum with noble intentions and those who merely want to settle scores.

At present, however, some meetings and plenums are used to make demagogic attacks on managers, while in actual fact these ringing phrases of condemnation are groundless. Having committed a serious misdemeanor, the speakers try to shift the blame onto someone else. In short, personal offense becomes the basis for criticism. Some people rage and storm from the rostrum in order to safeguard themselves in the future: If anyone touches me, it means they are just getting their own back.

So, what will you be taking with you onto the rostrum, comrade Communist? What will you say to people? Will you inspire them to work or will you just make a show of taking an active stand? People now expect you to say something inspired, precise, and well considered. Something that will definitely lead to a concrete result essential to the restructuring process.

Church Official on Church-State Relations

LD161428 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1238 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep (TASS)—In relations between the Russian Orthodox Church and the state there are no problems which would be described as insoluble, nor are there any irreconcilable contradictions, Aleksey, Metropolitan of Leningrad Novgorod, controller of the Tallinn and Estonian eparchy, chairman of the Conference of European Churches, said in an interview to the paper *Moscow News*.

Concerning questions awaiting solution, the metropolitan expressed unease at the fact that sometimes on the spot, in obvious contradiction with the fundamentals of the socialist state of all the people, believers are treated as "second class" citizens and are regarded with some suspicion and caution. But surely the overwhelming majority of them are conscientious and honest toilers, reared by Soviet power which is commemorating its 70th anniversary this year.

Calling himself a resolute supporter of restructuring [perestroyka], the Metropolitan Aleksey stressed: "I feel great satisfaction at the fact that in our society a time of fundamental change has come. It is the moral duty of each Soviet person to devote all his energy and all his abilities to creative participation in restructuring."

In this connection he attaches great significance to dialogue between believers and atheists vitally interested in both practical cooperation and discussion of topical problems. "In a society which was first to embark on the road of socialism," he said, "a dialogue of believers and nonreligious people acquires exclusive importance not only for our country but also for all mankind."

More AIDS Testing Centers To Open

PM161439 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 35, 31 Aug-6 Sep 87 (Signed to press 2 Sep 87) p 14

[Unattributed report: "Themis Against AIDS"]

[Excerpts] A few days ago the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a decree "On Measures To Prevent Infection by the AIDS Virus," which outlines a package of measures aimed at protecting the population's health and preventing this disease. We asked specialists from the USSR Ministry of Health for their comments on this decree from the medical and legal points of view.

Mikhail Ivanovich Narkevich, acting chief of the USSR Ministry of Health Quarantinable Infections Main Administration:

[Passage omitted] There are 102 registered persons infected by AIDS in the USSR, of whom 80 are foreigners. Moreover, only four of them are actually ill: One Soviet citizen and three foreigners. [passage omitted]

The press will publish in the next few days the rules governing testing for AIDS. At present there are 112 diagnostic laboratories specializing in AIDS in 105 cities in the country, 5 of them in Moscow. We will expand their numbers and plan to organize 250 of them by year's end so as to have them in all oblast centers. At the same time, we will open more laboratories for anonymous testing. So far there is only one such laboratory in Moscow, and a second one will soon open in Krasnodar. By the way, anyone wishing to have an "incognito" AIDS test can have it done in a conventional laboratory. Anonymous tests have already been done on 4,100 persons, 1 of whom proved to be an AIDS carrier. I would like to warn people not to be afraid of undergoing an AIDS test. They will not be subjected to any persecution as a result of this. The earlier the illness is diagnosed, the greater the hopes for a successful outcome. [passage omitted]

Work of Kiev Radiation Clinic Examined
PM171525 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Sep 87 p 4

[Candidate of Medical Sciences Yu. Vilenskiy article: "Register of Reliability. Reportage From Antiradiation Clinic"]

[Text] Kiev—A republican specialized antiradiation clinic for the population has been sited in a building surrounded by centuries-old oaks and pines in Kiev's resort suburb of Pushche-Voditsa. It was set up following the Chernobyl AES accident to conduct and coordinate preventive treatment measures. The clinic has been operating since last year.

Preventive treatment and health monitoring are needed not only by those evacuated from the zone of radiation danger but also by those living in bordering regions. Of course, medical personnel are thoroughly monitoring the health of specialists who participated directly in eliminating the consequences of the accident.

Everyone who comes to the clinic is examined with radiometric instruments to determine external and internal radiation. The level of radionuclides in the organism of the absolute majority of those tested has not been in excess of permitted limits.

The threshold of the radiometric laboratory is a kind of checkpoint. A light panel and a buzzer immediately signal any "pollution." A dosimeter, similar to a pressing iron in appearance, is used to check background radioactivity on clothing. Special counters are used by medical personnel in the test hall to determine whether the organism contains radionuclides. I gradually passed through all the check stages. Normal.

"Despite the completely favorable dosimetric picture," Deputy Chief Physician N. Savelyeva noted, "we are not waiting for people to approach us but are conducting purposeful research. For example, we want to know the condition of endocrinal organs in children. We can already say confidently that the higher iodine readings which developed in certain localities in the first few weeks following the accident have produced no hormonal effects. But we must foresee and take into account even the slightest individual fluctuations. This is why medical teams headed by clinic staffers have visited dozens of villages."

Staffers do not measure their working day by the conventional "nine to six" formula—really devoted people work here. Candidate of Medical Sciences Endocrinologist G. Limanskaya was a senior scientific staffer at the Institute of Endocrinology and Exchange of Substances. She volunteered for transfer to the clinic, abandoning research work for the time being. N. Savelyeva, staff physician at the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions, also felt that her organizational and clinical experience would be suited to this new work.

Why War Criminals Should Be Extradited
AU161432 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 12 Sep 87 p 3

["A Statement of the Ukrainian Information Agency on the Occasion of the International Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Fascism"]

[Excerpts] In the entire history of mankind there has not been war more devastating and barbaric than World War II. Hitlerite fascism threatened the very existence of world civilization. Its crimes were unprecedented. Developed and perfected by the Nazis, the "death industry" included concentration camps, gas chambers, crematoriums, mass executions of the peaceful population and prisoners of war by shooting, torture, and savagely cruel experiments on living people. The war claimed more than 50 million lives. The Soviet people lost 20 million of their sons and daughters. Not a single family was left untouched by the flames of the war. The aggressor destroyed one-third of our country's national wealth.

Crimes committed by the Nazis and their henchmen must not be forgotten, must not be pardoned. [passage omitted]

Today, on the eve of the International Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Fascism, the Ukrainian people, like all Soviet people, bow their heads in deep sorrow over the graves of those who died at the hands of fascist fanatics, and they remember with respect the names of those who gave their lives for mankind's bright future. But they also remember that not all Nazi war criminals who left their bloody traces in the Soviet land have received their due punishment. The numerous people's gatherings, meetings, and demonstrations that have been taking place in the Ukrainian SSR have provided evidence of this. In the last 2 years alone, the Ukrainian Information Agency disseminated more than 100 reports on them to the Soviet and foreign press.

In appeals to the governments of the United States of America, Canada, Great Britain, Australia, the FRG, and Costa Rica the inhabitants of the republic's cities

and villages have demanded that Nazi hangmen living in those countries be handed over to Soviet justice. [passage omitted]

The appeals to the authorities of Western countries are signed by tens of thousands of the Ukraine's working people, but none of these appeals has been answered in a concrete way. There has been no concrete reply to repeated official applications. It must be stated that the ruling circles of a number of western countries actually hide thousands of war criminals, try to protect them from fair retribution. The arguments they resort to in such cases are without political, legal, and moral foundations.

The demands of the Ukraine's working people are based on irrefutable evidence of the guilt of specific criminals, on testimony given by many witnesses. Many of these testimonies have been handed over to the governments concerned.

These demands are based on the norms of international law. [passage omitted]

In demanding that Hitlerite criminals, their henchmen and followers be punished as they deserve, the Ukrainian people are not guided by vengeance, but by a feeling of justice, by their duty with regard to the victims of fascism, by common human ethics and humaneness. Impunity for one kind of crime encourages other crimes, encourages those who are hatching plans for other adventures and those who are capable of annihilating all mankind.

Mutual understanding and cooperation, the search for confidence and agreement correspond to the hopes cherished by all peoples, including the Ukrainian people. There is no alternative to implementing peaceful initiatives, in particular the proposals made by the Soviet Union to eliminate nuclear and other weapons of mass extermination, and to create an all-embracing system of international security. The construction of a nonnuclear and nonviolent world—this is a worthy goal for mankind. Its accomplishment guarantees prosperity, progress, and development for all nations, large and small, security for all countries, and happiness for all people.

Leaders Sign Sculptor Kibalnikov Obituary

PM171049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 87 Second Edition p 3

[Obituary of Aleksandr Pavlovich Kibalnikov]

[Excerpts] Soviet fine art has suffered a heavy loss. After a long illness Aleksandr Pavlovich Kibalnikov, outstanding sculptor, winner of the Lenin Prize, the USSR State Prize, and the RSFSR State Prize, USSR people's artist, and full member of the USSR Academy of Arts, has died at the age of 76. [passage omitted]

M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, V.P. Nikonov, N.I. Ryzhkov, N.N. Slyunkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.N. Yakovlev, P.N. Demichev, B.N. Yeltsin, Yu.P. Voronov, Yu.A. Sklyarov, V.G. Zakharov, Ye.M. Chekharin, M.K. Anikushin, A.A. Belyayev, A.M. Gritsay, Ye.V. Zaytsev, V.V. Karpov, V.S. Kemenov, L.Ye. Kerbel, E.G. Klimov, Yu.K. Korolev, P.N. Krylov, M.V. Kupriyanov, K.Yu. Lavrov, D.S. Likhachev, G.M. Markov, Yu.S. Melentyev, D.A. Nalbandyan, I.A. Naumenko, Yu.P. Platonov, N.A. Ponomarev, M.V. Posokhin, F.P. Reshetnikov, K.I. Rozhdestvenskiy, O.M. Savostyuk, V.T. Saykin, T.T. Salakhov, V.M. Sidorov, N.A. Sokolov, P.M. Sysoyev, S.P. Tkachev, B.S. Ugarov, T.N. Khrennikov, V.Ye. Tsigal, and D.A. Shmarinov.

Economic

Jan-Aug Industrial Performance Reported

PM171347 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38, Sep 87 (Sig Press 10 Sep 87) p 15

["USSR State Committee for Statistics Report" under headline: "On Industry's Work in January-August 1987"—passages in boldface as published]

[Text] Seventy-one percent of industrial associations and enterprises coped with their contractual commitments for output deliveries in January-August this year. The output sales plan taking delivery commitments into account was fulfilled 98.4 percent.

Labor productivity increased 3.7 percent.

Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the prime costs of industrial output declined by 0.5 percent in January-July while profits increased by 5.4 percent.

The growth of industrial output production in the first 8 months amounted to 3.6 percent, which is in line with the estimated plan targets.

The fulfillment of contractual obligations on deliveries and of the plan for profits, labor productivity growth rate, and output volume growth rate in January-August by national economic **complexes** is as follows (in percentages) [Columns in the following table represent: Column A—FULFILLMENT of contractual commitments for output deliveries; Column B—PROPORTION of enterprises failing to fulfill contractual commitments; Column C—SHORTFALL in output deliveries, millions of rubles; Column D—FULFILLMENT of profits plan (January-July); Column E—ACTUAL labor productivity growth rate; Column F—ACTUAL output volume growth rate]:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Fuel and energy complex	99.2	36	272	108	4.0	3.1
Metallurgical						

	A	B	C	D	E	F
complex	98.7	42	685	102	2.8	1.6
Machine building complex	97.3	61	1,780	96	2.6	2.9
Chemical industry and timber complex	97.8	54	1,436	97	4.2	3.1
Agro-industrial complex	99.3	22	473	98	3.9	3.7
Social complex (USSR Ministry of Light Industry)	98.5	36	897	97	3.4	0.5
Construction industry complex (USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry)	98.3	36	142	102	4.3	2.6

Data on industry's work in January-August for **union republics** (including industry under union jurisdiction) is cited below (in percentages) [Columns in the following table represent: Column A—FULFILLMENT of contractual commitments for output deliveries; Column B—PROPORTION of enterprises failing to fulfill contractual commitments; Column C—SAVINGS (plus sign [denoted by letter "p" in table] indicates overexpenditure) in prime costs as percentage of the plan (January-July); Column D—ACTUAL labor productivity growth rate; Column E—ACTUAL output volume growth rate]:

	A	B	C	D	E
RSFSR	98.3	32	0.2	4.0	3.3
Ukrainian SSR	98.3	28	0.1	3.4	2.9
Belorussian SSR	99.4	14	0.5	6.2	6.4
Uzbek SSR	97.6	30	0.5	-1.0	1.5
Kazakh SSR	97.7	26	0.4	3.7	3.8
Georgian SSR	98.6	14	p0.2	1.8	2.4
Azerbaijan SSR	98.2	27	p0.05	3.7	4.3
Lithuanian SSR	99.6	7	0.4	4.6	4.4
Moldavian SSR	99.0	25	0.5	7.9	7.6
Latvian SSR	99.2	19	0.5	4.2	3.5
Kirghiz SSR	98.2	27	p0.8	-0.2	0.4
Tajik SSR	97.8	31	0.9	3.2	5.2
Armenian SSR	97.3	28	0.3	2.6	4.1
Turkmen SSR	98.5	23	0.7	-1.0	0.2
Estonian SSR	99.5	15	0.8	4.8	3.5

Output worth R48 million, representing 0.4 percent of the total volume of output submitted for acceptance during August, was rejected by the state acceptance system. As of 1 September the value of output submitted for acceptance and rejected since the beginning of the year amounted to R171 million.

Basic indicators showing the production of the most important types of output by industrial complexes are cited below. Fuel and Energy Complex [subhead]

	Produced in Jan-Aug 1987	Percentage Plan Fulfillment in Jan-Aug 1987	Jan-Aug 1987 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1986
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	1,086	100.5	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million tonnes	415	101	102
Gas, billion cubic meters	475	102	106
Coal, million tonnes	507	102	101

Above-plan extraction amounted to 4.9 million tonnes of oil, including gas condensate, and 7.9 billion cubic meters of gas.

Enterprises under the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry extracted 10.6 million tonnes of coal in excess of plan, including 6.7 million tonnes of coking coal. But many associations fail to ensure the prompt shipment of coal to consumers, and about one-half of coal extracting associations failed to cope with contractual obligations on deliveries. The shortfall in deliveries of output to consumers since the beginning of the year totals more than R85 million. Metallurgical Complex [subhead]

	Produced in Jan-Aug 1987	Percentage Plan Fulfillment in Jan-Aug 1987	Jan-Aug 1987 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1986
Steel million tonnes	108	100.2	100.4
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million tonnes	75.5	100.6	100.9
Steel pipes, million tonnes	13.5	99.7	102
Iron ore, million tonnes	167	101	100.7

The metallurgical complex failed to overcome the lag in the manufacture of steel pipes and the production of a number of advanced and highly efficient types of metal products. The 8-month production targets were not met for cast billets produced by continuous casting machines, electric steel, cold-drawn sheet metal, rolled low-alloy steel, and heat-treated rolled metal products.

The nonfulfillment of the plan for metal products output in the prescribed range is having a negative effect on the fulfillment of contractual commitments for output deliveries: 53 percent of enterprises under the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy failed to cope with their deliveries plans and the shortfall in output deliveries under contractual commitments amounted to R593 million. Machine Building Complex [subhead]

	Produced in Jan-Aug 1987	Percentage Plan Fulfillment in Jan-Aug 1987	Jan-Aug 1987 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1986
Turbines, million kilowatts	12.9	104	112
Turbine generators, million kilowatts	8.6	92	91
Large electric machines, thousands	16.8	90	96
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	35.3	91	95
Low-capacity electric motors for program-controlled machine tools (stepper motors), thousands	31.7	98	104
Metal cutting machine tools, billion rubles	1.9	94	97
of which, with digital program control	0.9	103	104
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	433	86	94
Industrial robots, thousands	9.7	101	94
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	3.3	98	104
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	3.5	102	109
Program control devices for all types of technological equipment, thousands	17.9	97	106
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	165	92	98
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	623	87	95
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, billion rubles	1.2	89	95
Tractors, million horsepower	34.2	94	94
agricultural machines, billion rubles	2.8	99.1	103
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	64.1	99.9	81
Cotton harvesting machines, thousands	5.2	103	86
Potato harvesting combines, thousands	6.0	95	117
Machines and equipment for stockraising and feed production, billion rubles	1.9	91	98
Feed harvesting combines, thousands	26.9	92	102
Excavators, thousands	26.8	93	94

There was an increase in arrears in the manufacture of AC electric motors and large electric machines by the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, metal cutting machine tools by the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, metal rolling equipment by the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, chemical equipment by the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, machines and equipment for stockraising and feed production by the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and excavators by the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building.

Output still lagged behind planned volumes for a number of advanced machines, equipment, and instruments—a new series of DC machines, contact welding machines, processing centers, and highly productive equipment for agro-industrial complex sectors.

Just like before, supplies of components to machine building complex enterprises were unsatisfactory, including those produced by machine building plants (bearings, electric motors, program control devices for technological equipment, and others). Chemical Industry and Timber Complex [subhead]

	Produced in Jan-Aug 1987	Percentage Plan Fulfillment in Jan-Aug 1987	Jan-Aug 1987 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1986
Mineral fertilizers			

	Produced in Jan-Aug 1987	Percentage Plan Fulfillment in Jan-Aug 1987	Jan-Aug 1987 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1986
(in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million tonnes	24.1	100.8	105
Chemical plant protection agents (in 100-percent active ingredients), thousand tonnes	227	101	99.9
Sulfuric acid, million tonnes	18.9	99.1	103
Caustic soda, million tonnes	2.2	98	101
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand tonnes	1,015	99.6	103
Synthetic resins and plastics, million tonnes	3.6	98	103
Tires for motor vehicles, buses, agricultural machines, motor cycles, and motor scooters, millions	45.2	100	102
Commercial lumber (excluding small timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	196	98	99.6
Paper, million tonnes	4.1	99.6	9.5
of which newsprint, billion square meters	23.8	100.5	103
Cement, million tonnes	91.3	100.8	102
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	81.6	99.2	103
Asbestos cement sheet (shingle), billion standard tiles	5.9	100.1	103
Soft roofing and insulation materials, billion square meters	1.3	99.5	99.3
Asbestos, million tonnes	1.5	101	104
Window glass, million square meters	165	98	97

There was an increase in the volume of production of a number of advanced and highly efficient types of output—polystyrene, PVC resin and vinyl chloride copolymers, polypropylene, thermoplastic pipes and pipeline components, synthetic fibers and yarns, radial tires, chipboard, and cement shavings panels. But the planned output volume was not reached for a number of these products. Construction Industry Complex [subhead]

A lag was allowed to build up in the manufacture of panels and other components for large-panel housing construction and sectional buildings (modules) made of light metal components.

The following figures describe the fulfillment of the plan for the production of **consumer goods**:

	Produced in Jan-Aug 1987	Percentage Plan Fulfillment in Jan-Aug 1987	Jan-Aug 1987 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1986
FOODSTUFFS			
Meat (from state raw material resources), million tonnes	7.1	106	106
Sausage products, million tonnes	2.4	103	104
Butter (from state raw material resources), million tonnes	1.2	104	103
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources), million tonnes	21.5	104	104
LIGHT INDUSTRY PRODUCTS			
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	88.3	99.9	103
Knitted articles, billion items	1.2	100	103
Hosiery,			

	Produced in Jan-Aug 1987	Percentage Plan Fulfillment in Jan-Aug 1987	Jan-Aug 1987 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1986
billion pairs	1.3	101	104
Footwear, million pairs	528	100.1	101
GOODS FOR CULTURAL, EVERYDAY, AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES			
Watches and clocks, millions	46.2	98	99.6
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	654	99.3	104
High-grade (glass and crystal) tableware, million rubles	570	99.6	90
Radio receivers, millions	5.4	92	90
Television sets, millions	5.8	89	92
of which, color sets	2.9	84	100.6
Tape recorders, millions	3.2	88	102
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	3.9	96	99
of which, two- and three-compartment units	0.8	91	145
Washing machines, millions	3.8	97	106
Deluxe electric vacuum cleaners (USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry), thousands	116	91	145
Sewing machines, zigzag type, thousands	625	99	101
Furniture, billion rubles	5.7	100.4	104
Automobiles, thousands	883	100.2	100.4
Motorcycles, thousands	635	97	91
Wallpaper, million standard lengths	336	101	114
Single-axle MT3-0.5 power units (USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building), thousands	5.4	102	108
Disposable paper products, million rubles	479	103	107

Consumer goods output (excluding alcoholic beverages) in January-August 1987 was R202 billion, or 4 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1986.

Compared with the corresponding period of last year, output increased as follows: meat by 382,000 tonnes, butter by 37,000 tonnes, vegetable oils by 122,000 tonnes, and wholemilk products by 767,000 tonnes.

Compared with January-August 1986, the manufacture of liquor, vodka, and wine products fell by 16 percent over the 8 months. The production of nonalcoholic beverages and mineral waters increased 7 percent, but plan targets for their manufacture were not met.

Lags persist in the manufacture of a number of goods for domestic and everyday purposes. The shortfall against the 8-month plan amounts to 453,000 radio receivers, 684,000 television sets, 430,000 tape recorders, 151,000 refrigerators and freezers, and 127,000 washing machines. Goods manufacture is lagging substantially behind plan targets in the systems of the USSR Ministry of the Radio Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building.

According to the 8-month results, the arrears built up by enterprises under the USSR Ministry of Light Industry in deliveries to consumers of their output amounted to R897 million, with 36 percent of the ministry's enterprises failing to cope with their delivery commitments. Over the 8 months, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry produced 17 million square meters of cotton and linen textiles less than planned. There were also lags in the production of many goods in the children's and sports ranges.

Bogomolov on Money, Prices, Inflation

PM171150 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Sep 87 p 12

[Article by Academician O. Bogomolov under the rubric "Opinion of a Well-Known Soviet Economist": "What Money Costs"]

[Text] People are worried that the forthcoming price reform announced by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum could lead to increases in retail prices too. They argue: Is it expedient to eliminate or reduce the subsidies thanks to which meat, milk, bread, and certain other goods are cheaper to the consumer than to the state? These measures have supporters and opponents. The latter cite weighty arguments against price increases; in their opinion this should not be done even if an increase in wages, pensions, and grants compensates for the losses.

Of course, it is not easy to find a solution which would meet both national economic expediency and efficiency, and social justice. Especially since, apart from the level of prices and the monetary income of various population strata, it is necessary also to take into account the "price" of money itself. This factor, for some reason, is left out of the arguments, although it is just as significant as the price of the goods.

For many participants in the debate the problem of the "price" of money clearly does not exist: Its connection with people's material prosperity is not very obvious. Yet any sum of money is worth precisely as much as you can acquire for it. When the growing money supply exceeds the supply of goods by more than is permissible in the national economy, then money, while retaining its nominal value, begins to lose real value. In this case the relative stability of state prices does not save the situation, since products become more costly on the kolkhoz markets, the cost of individual services climbs, and more time and labor is spent on obtaining the necessary goods. The consumer's interests suffer. If, while state prices remain unchanged, the growth in the quantity of money is not kept within reasonable limits, the population's purchasing power will remain unchanged only on paper.

In a word, the prices of goods and the "price" of money are closely interlinked. But the prestige of the ruble does not only strengthen the stability of state prices. The problem is broader and more significant for society, and this must be discussed particularly.

It may appear that the planned socialist economy possesses a sure antidote to inflation. But in practice, in many socialist countries inflationary trends have emerged—even on a large scale, in Yugoslavia and Poland. Nor has this phenomenon passed us by. During the decades when stagnation phenomena were accumulating in the Soviet economy, the disease of inflation was gradually developing within it. Now, in the course of the restructuring and radical economic reform, this diease must be cured. But to treat a disease you need to know the cause of the ailment, and also the consequences of the proposed treatments for the economy and for society as a whole.

The textbook definition of inflation is the oversaturation of the channels of circulation with paper money, accompanied by rising prices. However, in the conditions of our national economy, where there was no market in the true sense of the word and prices were set and controlled from above, the inflationary process did not by any means follow the classical pattern. Its face could be glimpsed in the major shortages in retail trade and the growth of excessive deferred demand. While waiting for the necessary goods, the population had stockpiled money in savings banks or "money-boxes."

Naturally, the prolonged commodity famine could not but lead to a rise in prices. Whether we like it or not, they are rising, and not only in the kolkhoz markets or with individual workmen, but also "under the plan"—in state trade and consumer services: Machines, equipment, raw materials, and semifinished goods are becoming more costly. Unfortunately the retail price index published by the State Committee for Statistics does not reflect reality to the full. And everyday life suggests that the "basket" of goods consumed over a year by the average city dweller has more than doubled in price since the end of the fifties. The purchasing power of the ruble has also fallen, and more steeply than the increase in prices, since in accordance with the laws of the commodity-money relationship the impossibility of exchanging rubles for goods without hindrance and by one's own choice also devalues the rubles.

Of course, many of the consequences of this were compensated for: Nominal wages, pensions, and other social payments increased. But all the same, inflation generated acute problems and affected the interests of certain population strata, especially those on fixed incomes.

There began to be more speculation in goods in short supply, abuses in trade, and misappropriations of public property. There was an additional boost to the development of the "black economy," social differentiation deepened because of unearned income, and the nonrational structure of personal consumption was exposed. Not infrequently these negative consequences were exacerbated by the use of prices as an instrument of fiscal policy, that is, a means of increasing budget income. The story of prices for carpets and crystal glass is one of the many examples of this.

The negative aspects of the inflationary process are, of course, well known, but nonetheless circumstances do not allow us to deal with them rapidly. Why not? For a number of reasons. In the market for the means of production, despite state price controls, an "upward trend" became established over a long period. The cost-based mechanism in economic management is chiefly to blame for this. The constantly rising prices of machines and materials ultimately whipped up prices for consumer goods too.

If we are talking about the unfavorable state of affairs in the consumer market, the main reason is the laggardness which grew up historically, and has no justification today, in agriculture, food and light industry, the service sphere—in a word, the production of those goods into which the money we earn should be transformed. It is difficult to rectify this major distortion at a stroke, but

since the 27th CPSU Congress considerable efforts have been made in this direction.

Among the most direct causes of inflation in the consumer market, mention should also be made of the deficit in the state bank cash balance, that is, the excess of payments in cash from the till over the till receipts. This gap, which is covered by the printing press, often goes beyond the bounds economically justified by the expansion of the commodity turnover. The additional issuing of paper money becomes, in turn, a new form of indirect taxation on the population: It reduces purchasing power in favor of the state budget in precisely the same way as an increase in prices for individual goods.

I am afraid that we have no grounds for too optimistic predictions with regard to overcoming inflationary trends. In any event, the experience of economic reforms in a number of socialist countries, including China, has shown that the expansion of enterprises' economic autonomy, the switch to self-financing, and the changeover to wholesale trade in the means of production and the development of market relations were accompanied by price rises. It is not difficult to explain this. The wider use is made of contract prices formed under the influence of supply and demand, the more clearly the trend emerges for these prices to rise, a trend that is whipped up by the shortage of goods.

All the same, in a number of countries which have taken the path of economic reforms the struggle against shortages is regarded, not without justification, as a more important matter than maintaining price levels unchanged. If prices are increased and effective demand is thereby brought comparatively into line with the supply of goods, then the national economy can be spared a number of distortions caused by shortages. Therefore many economists believe that controlled inflation, partially compensated for by growth in the population's income, is a lesser evil than artificially frozen prices and the rationed distribution and allocation of goods. A lesser evil, but still an evil which must be fought against by various means.

The chief result can be obtained from a considerable increase in the economic efficiency of social production. This is the only durable source of increasing budget income, including cash in hand, and of establishing a correlation between monetary and credit resources on the one hand and material resources on the other. However, inflation can and must be counteracted without waiting for radical changes in national economic efficiency.

The general formula is well known: In order to balance the commodity and money supply in the consumer market it is necessary, on the one hand, to expand the supply of goods and services, and on the other to limit the issuing of cash. As the experience of the other socialist countries indicates, the restoration of this balance in itself endows the economy with a new quality. Unfortunately this path, for them, was not without sacrifices, and equilibrium has still not been fully achieved. We too have to travel a difficult path.

Some measures are, so to speak, on the surface, and the thoughts of planners and financiers sometimes turn to them. For instance, the shortage of cash in hand could be alleviated by such obvious and therefore unpopular measures as the issuing of compulsory loan bonds or an increase in direct and indirect taxation on the population. But this "solution" is hardly acceptable in normal conditions. Among other measures, mention is usually made of the strengthening of control of the cash balance and the additional issuing of money, as well as of the strict correlation everywhere between the measure of consumption and the measure of labor; a strict policy of thrift with regard to many nonproduction budget expenditures, including the upkeep of the overblown management apparatus; and a merciless struggle against thriftlessness and losses. If all this is combined with the wider supply of goods and services, notable results could be achieved.

The most promising path is that of increasing supplies to the market. Even with the present raw materials resources and production capacities, considerable reserves are latent here. They include, in particular, the development of individual labor activity, producers' cooperatives, and cooperatives in trade and in the consumer service sphere. This could be promoted by the creation of a sufficiently free market, not overburdened with bureaucratic regulations, for surplus agricultural and other output from kolkhozes, family contract collectives, and farmstead plots, and also for goods and services from individual, family, and cooperative producers. Let retail trade turnover expand even by only a few percent, and this will in the long term hold back inflation and normalize money circulation, although in the initial period prices will most probably rise.

From the example of a number of socialist countries, it is expedient to bring more widely into circulation on the consumer market those goods and services which at present play only a small part in it (construction materials, housing, medical services in excess of the guaranteed minimum, and so forth). Of course, the appearance of new items of expenditure in the population's budget is only justified when at the same time the possibility is open for increasing income through better, more intensive work or additional earnings from secondary activity. Here much has been done in Hungary, for instance.

In recent years certain socialist countries (Poland, Hungary, China) have begun to sell stocks and shares in individual enterprises to their workers. Another option is that the labor collective could buy a loss-making enterprise from the state in order to turn it into a cooperative and make it profitable. This not only changes the workers' attitude to the means of production and stimulates their interest in efficient work, it also expands the range of goods satisfying the population's effective demand. As yet it is mainly a question of experiments. These still have to prove their viability, but their anti-inflationary effect should not be ignored.

The party's new economic strategy, elaborated at the 27th CPSU Congress and given concrete form at subsequent Central Committee plenums, opens up the prospect of strengthening the prestige of the Soviet ruble. But I do not think we can do without a special program for normalizing the domestic consumer market and money circulation.

How can the market be saturated with goods? How can money be given its full value? These questions should concern us no less than prices. Where there is a commodity famine, price stability does not promise much benefit. But the constant inflationary growth of prices, in the name of preserving balance in the market, also cannot be considered normal. So the problems of commodity prices and the "price" of money must be tackled as problems that are inextricably linked. Of all goods, only money has the right to rise in price comparatively painlessly for society.

Kostin on Pay Reform, Manpower Problems

PM170943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with L.A. Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Questions, by V. Romanyuk under the rubric "Economic Departments in the Economic Reform": "Restructuring and Wages"—date and place not specified]

[Text] [Romanyuk] In the system of levers and incentives which the economic mechanism uses to influence our individual interests, perhaps the most effective and sensitive one is that of wages. But are there many people who are completely satisfied with their wages? There has been quite a lot of discussion on the question of whether people are paid too much or too little. Is it not time to clarify this?

[Kostin] The answer is clear: Whoever works better should be paid more and live better.

[Romanyuk] So what is the argument about? For many years now we have been saying that wages must be earned, that people should be paid according to their labor. Nevertheless, wage-leveling—that scourge of resourceful and creative workers—continues to flourish. There was a roundtable meeting at the *Izvestiya* editorial office recently to which well known Moscow economists were invited. The main problem which they highlighted was the loss of interest in work. Do you share this conclusion?

[Kostin] It is hard to deny it. But let us examine the reasons. Paradoxical though it may seem, the loss of interest in work is promoted by the increase in material prosperity. This is only one aspect, however. Unfortunately, the absolute growth of money payments is not fully backed up by the supply of goods. Social evils such as unearned income also have an adverse, even corrupting influence on people's attitude to labor.

[Romanyuk] What about wage-leveling?

[Kostin] It also contributes. For many years we consciously pursued the line of equalizing the pay of those on low or average earnings. The wage-leveling trend became firmly entrenched in practice and various limitations on the growth of wages occurred.

[Romanyuk] Is there a cure?

[Kostin] There is! The main point, in my view, is correct labor norm-setting. In the past, when wage rates were comparatively low, the director had to resort to artificially low norms. Now, however, when wage rates have risen considerably and there is no need to artificially "manipulate" norms, it is possible to precisely determine the measure of labor. Unfortunately there are many miscalculations in norm-setting at the moment. Some strange examples occur: At one enterprise wage rates rose 22 percent, so norms were revised by the same amount and job prices fell. They were "restructured," so to speak.

[Romanyuk] How is the restructuring of the wages system going in general?

[Kostin] By 1 July 1987 over 4,000 enterprises and organizations had switched to the new labor remuneration conditions. At most of them production has increased with reduced staff. The labor productivity growth rate has been double the plan targets or even more. All 32 railroads are completing the transfer to the new labor remuneration system. As a result 280,000 people have been released and railroad workers' labor productivity increased 6.2 percent in the first 6 months alone. The experience of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry is instructive. The sector had a chronic cadre shortage and even planned a reduction in labor productivity. But now it has been possible to release 70,000 people and instead of the 2.4-percent planned reduction in labor productivity there has been a real increase of 5.1 percent. But wage-leveling trends must also be mentioned—even while the restructuring of pay is in progress. Wage-leveling has actually intensified at the Kostroma grain products combine. Salaries for the majority of specialists are fixed at the minimum level. That is most distressing. I would recall that the resolution on the restructuring of the wages system provides for an average increase of 20-25 percent for workers' wage rates and 30-35 percent for specialists' salaries. In that way it was proposed to highlight specialists, whose earnings in a number of places were even lower than workers' pay and whose professional standing had fallen noticeably. But even now the anticipated improvement has often not occurred. Specialists' salaries are increasing by 20-22 percent. This is happening where enterprises have failed to accumulate the necessary resources. Furthermore, during the recertification of jobs many specialists were downgraded and thus there was no salary increase at all.

[Romanyuk] What about bonuses? After all, now there is no upper bonus limit for some workers as there used to be.

[Kostin] That is true, it has been removed. But at many enterprises this matter has been approached in a purely formal way. Three out of every four enterprises checked in May had not changed the workers' bonus system at all. Designers, technologists, and other specialists once again are paid bonuses not for developing new equipment or technology but for volume indicators.

[Romanyuk] Has the transfer to self-financing and complete economic accountability brought enterprises no real benefits at all?

[Kostin] We carried out an investigation based on the results of the first half of 1987. To be frank, no positive results have been seen yet. I would go even further. The questionnaire asked: "What is your idea of the principles of self-financing?" and some leaders and an even larger number of specialists and workers replied: "Not very clear."

[Romanyuk] Despite the fact that we have been talking about self-financing for a long time now...

[Kostin] The discussion has been conducted in general terms, whereas what we need is specific knowledge. The transition to self-financing has already begun but cannot be carried out if people are kept in the dark.

[Romanyuk] But some questions were cleared up long ago. Numerous experiments have shown that the method best suited to the new economic mechanism is the collective contract, which provides an opportunity to fully implement economic accountability and to apply it to every work station. But when many collectives actually got down to work it turned out that there were no satisfactory normative documents on the introduction of economic accountability.

[Kostin] The collective contract has been actively introduced at construction sites and in agriculture. In the construction industry for the first time the Moscow Oblast Main Construction Administration has transferred to the collective contract all 42 trusts and more than 2i0 construction administrations and mobile mechanized columns belonging to it. A sharp reduction has been achieved there in losses of worktime and irrational wage payments.

[Romanyuk] When people talk about the collective contract they usually cite the example of "Mosoblselstroy" No 18 Trust. There are virtually no examples of a true contract or indeed of team economic accountability in industry. The USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry, for example, decided to set to work in earnest on this matter but it appeared that the guidelines contained nothing but declarations and generalities. Four institutes were then instructed to develop a statute on a competitive basis. Where was the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems in all this?

[Kostin] In November last year, in conjunction with the AUCCTU we approved model statutes on team economic accountability as well as on the collective contract in industry. A draft governing shop economic accountability is on my desk now. I think that this document will be ready by the end of the year. Of course new approaches are needed today. In terms of methodology the questions of economic accountability have not been fully worked out yet—the specialists from the Ministry of the Automotive Industry are correct there...

[Romanyuk] The Law on the Enterprise envisages two models for the formation of a labor remuneration fund. Can we examine this in more detail?

[Kostin] I shall begin with the second method. It envisages using the residual principle of forming the labor remuneration fund. In other words, the residue from earnings is used to pay wages—after deducting material costs, settling accounts with the budget and the ministry, paying credit interest, and contributing to the production development and social development funds. This highly promising if harsh principle encourages people to work more economically and show initiative and offers broad potential for accumulating resources, even though it does not guarantee steady wages. Furthermore, under the existing price formation system, this principle creates conditions that are more to the advantage of some collectives than others. In the other option the wages fund is included in the economically accountable revenue and is thus guaranteed, and a material incentive fund is formed on the basis of residual profit. This method is already being applied quite extensively in practice. Which method is best? Time will tell.

[Romanyuk] Here is a question of some importance: What wage guarantees are there under self-financing conditions?

[Kostin] At advanced enterprises the introduction of the new wage rates and salaries is closely bound up with the transition to full economic accountability and self-financing. Under self-financing wages are guaranteed by the highly productive and efficient labor of workers themselves.

[Romanyuk] What will happen to low-profit or loss-making enterprises?

[Kostin] A careful analysis of the reasons for the situation is required here. We are not going to examine the situation when the solution of the problem is linked to objective factors, in particular to defects in the price formation system. But if low incomes or the lack of income result from enterprises' own shortcomings they may be given bank credits for a while until matters are put right. If that has no effect, Article 23 of the Law on the State Enterprise will have to be used. As is well known, it provides for the termination of a plant's activity in the event of long-term unprofitableness or insolvency.

[Romanyuk] Does the present situation not exacerbate the employment problem?

[Kostin] Much was said about that problem when the 1965 reform was carried out. But it did not materialize.

Today the situation is different. The conditions of self-financing provide an incentive to manage with fewer staff and to refrain from hiring surplus workers. Do not forget that payment for labor resources is now being introduced—for the first time. It must also be borne in mind that there will no large increase in manpower in the present decade. Whereas in the seventies manpower increased by 22 million, in the eighties we will receive just 5.6 million people (four times fewer).

[Romanyuk] Despite numerous explanations, *Izvestiya* continues to receive letters asking about the possibility of holding more than one post at the same time, evening and night-shift payments, the number of worked Saturdays, and so forth. Could you clarify matters: Which questions are still resolved by departments and which are left to the discretion of enterprise leaders?

[Kostin] It is necessary to distinguish between the combining of jobs and professions [sovmeshcheniye rabot i professiy] and the holding of more than one post [sovmestitelstvo]. The Law on the State Enterprise provides that the jobs to be combined and the additional payments are to be determined directly within the collective.

The holding of more than one post at a time is a different matter. Around 2 million people in the country have more than one job—this applies mainly to workers but also to teachers, doctors, and scientists. At the moment much of this is regulated. For several years now in Chelyabinsk Oblast an experiment has been conducted in workers and employees holding more than one post, and contract teams are set up to carry out repair, construction, and other work in the evenings.

The organization of second and third shifts should not give rise to any questions. A precise procedure is in operation here: 20 percent extra pay per hour on the second shift, 40 percent extra per hour on the night shift. One question does arise: Where is the money to be found to pay these wages? Considerable resources were needed for the transition to the new wage rates and salaries. Then came the transfer of enterprises to multishift working. In some places there was no money to pay for the evening and night shifts. This, of course, arouses considerable criticism.

[Romanyuk] Perhaps state subsidies should be introduced to meet the increased night rates?

[Kostin] That is impossible right now. It would cost several billion rubles to implement such a measure. It is not so easy to find resources of that order.

[Romanyuk] Leonid Alekseyevich, what can you tell us about restructuring within the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems itself?

[Kostin] In July 1987 the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU adopted the resolution "On Stepping Up Work To Implement an Active Social Policy and Enhancing the Role of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems." The committee's functions were expanded considerably, particularly in the sphere of social development. The point now is to ensure that economic work is aimed at the effective implementation of the party's social policy. In this regard the committee is faced with at least three completely new tasks—new in the qualitative sense. First and foremost, the task of developing a comprehensive program for social development and improving the people's well-being in the next 5-year plan and the 15 years ahead. This is viewed as a social order and must be elaborated before all the other sections of the plan.

This gives rise to the second task—social normatives.

[Romanyuk] Are there none?

[Kostin] Such normatives do exist for a whole range of social needs—rational norms for catering, the consumption of consumer goods, and housing.

[Romanyuk] What about a normative subsistence wage?

[Kostin] One has still to be elaborated and used in planning. There is a lack of complete clarity at the moment here: What kind of normative should this be? We recently assembled a group of scientists to advise us and we came to the conclusion that the social normative must be based on the optimum requirements, and the time when it is attained must be determined by our actual potential.

We receive sundry information on questions of the quality of life from the ILO in Geneva, our friends in the CEMA countries, and Soviet embassies in the developed countries. This enables us to produce social normatives based on modern world criteria.

Or take another problem which is new to us—population and demography. Until now we have examined it from the viewpoint of the redistribution of labor resources. We must now create a single statewide system for the management of labor resources and their redistribution and the retraining of a proportion of workers. After all, the restructuring of the wages system will mean that out of 75 million people employed in material production an estimated 3 million or so will be released.

[Romanyuk] So a job-placement problem may yet arise?

[Kostin] This problem may get worse, and not only as a result of releasing people. In a number of Central Asian republics we have had a definite manpower surplus for a long time now. A process has emerged which in practice is rarely found in developed countries: an increase both absolute and relative in the number of people in agriculture. What is the solution? Uzbekistan has the experience of creating a network of subsidiaries of industrial enterprises in rural localities, which enable surplus manpower to be involved in production. Part of the population is being resettled from those republics to southern regions of the Far East.

To some extent this problem is being resolved by transferring enterprises to multishift working. Our new construction projects will require a considerable influx of people. But the main path is still the redistribution of labor resources form the material production sphere to the nonproduction sphere—trade and consumer services.

[Romanyuk] But will a lathe operator or a designer work as a dry cleaner or a hairdresser?

[Kostin] That is not what we are talking about. Rather, it is a question of reducing the number of people going to work for industrial enterprises and of reorienting the system of cadre training toward the needs of the nonproduction sphere.

[Romanyuk] What is the role here of individual labor activity? And incidentally, why is this socially important sphere not developing as actively as anticipated?

[Kostin] According to the figures available on 1 July 1987 there were 206,000 people in the country engaged in this type of labor activity. It will take time to reach a scale sufficient to meet society's interests. Soviets of people's deputies are called on to play an important role here. Unfortunately they sometimes lack flexibility and enterprise. The supply of raw and other materials and equipment to citizens who opt for individual labor activity is poor and they are not always allocated working premises. The committee has received complaints about unwarranted restrictions and obstacles.

[Romanyuk] Many believe that individual labor activity is done "after work." Can I leave my job and begin working for myself?

[Kostin] You can. It is true that you will have to make your own contribution to the pension fund, as state enterprises now do for you under the social security system.

[Romanyuk] What about the management and scientific cadres left without a job in the capital? How is it proposed to utilize this intellectual capital?

[Kostin] That is a complex question to which there is no final answer yet. Our services in Moscow City and Oblast are studying the real need for such cadres, this work is now in full swing.

[Romanyuk] Do you think that the art of managing labor resources and wages has been mastered?

[Kostin] Let us put it in these terms: The direction taken is correct but the problem-solving methods leave something to be desired. We are resolving quite a wide range of questions in conjunction with the USSR Gosplan, such as the normatives for the establishment of resources for labor remuneration by ministries and departments.

I cannot say that we are resolving all the questions perfectly. In general, the committee's work style is still marked by excessive paperwork, which must be eradicated. Quite a few questions remain unjustifiably centralized, and enterprises are reluctant to accept their share of the burden. I spend 2 hours each evening signing and issuing instructions to executives. That should not happen. You can produce as many resolutions on different questions as you like, but it is far more important to link them all in a single complex and subordinate them to a single strategy. The problems of improving the people's well-being must be resolved together. Only that way can an active long-term social policy be formed.

Agricultural

Farmers Face 'Emergency' Harvest Situation

PM171311 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Sep 87 p 1

[Editorial: "To Wrest the Harvest From the Bad Weather!"]

[Excerpts] Half of September is already past, but there is still no sign of the dry weather impatiently awaited by farmers. Quite the reverse, in fact: As if it were late autumn, almost everyone is having cold, rainy weather and the threat of frost looms large. Work in the fields has been greatly complicated. The harvest, which has ripened later than usual, has still to be gathered in over enormous areas. Workers in the agro-industrial complex have to accomplish a heroic feat, without any exaggeration, and literally wrest the grain, potatoes, vegetables, sugar beet, corn, and sunflower from the bad weather in order to provide the country with more food and raw materials. In addition to all this, they have to sow the winter crops, do the fall plowing, and build up a good feed stock. All this must be done in the next 2-3 weeks. Nature will allow us no more time than this: The cold weather is almost upon us.

At a recent discussion of the question of speeding up the completion of the grain harvest and the preparation of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial enterprises for winter, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that a successful solution to the food problem will largely be determined by the results of the current agricultural year. However, the harvest is still moving extremely slowly in a number of places and there are delays in replenishing state resources and supplying the population with fruit, vegetables, and potatoes. The resolution adopted on this issue assesses the current situation with regard to completing fall field work as exceptionally tense. It stresses that all party, soviet, and economic bodies and industrial, construction, transport, and other enterprises must take urgent, exhaustive measures to improve the situation as soon as possible.

The practical implementation of this task in these extreme circumstances is now the most important, most crucial matter facing Communists and all agricultural workers involved in the harvesting and transport process. Combine operators, drivers, tractor drivers, threshing floor and grain elevator operators, and purchasing agents must now double and treble their efforts in the battle to save the harvest, and every hour of good weather must be used to the full. The need for this kind of action is revealed by the following alarming data

provided by the USSR State Committee for Statistics: By 14 September 91.7 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested and 83.9 million hectares threshed, which is 77 percent of the total crop. This is lower than last year's level. As much as 25 million hectares of the harvest are still standing or lying in windrows. This is grain which is so essential for replenishing state food reserves and which, however bad the weather, must be harvested in full.

The fall harvest is now mainly concentrated in the country's eastern regions, where one-third of all our grain fields are and where more than one-third of all wheat, rye, barley, and hulled and pulse crop procurements are accounted for. But 40 percent of the harvest is still standing in these areas. Aware of their responsibility to the party and the state, the people of Siberia, Kazakhstan, and the Urals are mobilizing all their reserves to complete the harvest as quickly as possible and fulfill the first commandment of every farmer.

An example is being set by workers in Altay Kray, where 3.4 million hectares of the harvest have been threshed, which is four-fifths of the total crop. A total of 3 million tonnes of grain have been dispatched to the state granaries—mainly strong, valuable, and durum wheat. [passage omitted] Despite their difficulties, workers in Altay Kray are determined to keep their word and fill the state granaries with 3,160,000 tonnes of grain.

Machine operators in Omsk Oblast have put on a spurt in the last few days: More than 90 percent of the crop has now been threshed. [passage omitted]

Chita Oblast has threshed only 4 percent of the crop, the Buryat ASSR—18 percent, Irkutsk Oblast—27 percent, Krasnoyarsk Kray—34 percent, Kemerovo Oblast—49 percent, and Tomsk Oblast—56 percent. In the last week eastern regions have harvested half the scheduled amount. It cannot be denied that the rain is holding back the harvest. It is therefore all the more important in these complex conditions for the managers of farms and agro-industrial units and party committees to more efficiently organize work in the fields, on the threshing floors, and at the grain elevators and ensure that machine operators and specialists show more initiative and find ways to harvest the grain despite the bad weather. We cannot be reconciled to the cases of bad management brought to light by people's control officials in the Tuva ASSR. At the "Sayanskiy," "Burenskiy," and "Rossiya" Sovkhozes, the units' output is low, some of the harvest is wasted, and grain is left to spoil on the open threshing floors. At the "Aleurskiy" Sovkhoz in Chita Oblast, combine harvesters sometimes stand idle for hours at the edge of the fields waiting to be told whether to start harvesting or wait. Agronomists are rarely seen in the fields, which is not to their credit.

Kazakhstan is seriously behind with its harvest and grain procurements: Only 15.7 million hectares have been threshed, which is two-thirds of the total crop. They say it is because of the frequent rain. But this is not the only reason. Most of the delays are explained by bad organization. [passage omitted]

Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, and some oblasts and autonomous republics in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, and Kazakhstan have already fulfilled grain purchase plans. But the progress made in procurements cannot be termed satisfactory as a whole. A great deal of grain is mounting up on the threshing floors of Atbasarskiy, Vishnevskiy, Marinovskiy, Makinskiy, and other rayons in Tselinograd Oblast, although there are transportation delays. There is not enough transport available, but vehicles are standing idle at the grain elevators nevertheless. The same is true of Ruzayevskiy, Kuybyshevskiy, and Volodarskiy Rayons in Kokchetav Oblast, where only 25 percent of the plan has been fulfilled. Farms in Novosibirsk, Kuybyshev, Saratov, Volgograd, and Kalinin Oblasts have not sent very much grain to the reception centers.

All kolkhozes and sovkhozes are expected to take part in grain procurements. Grain sales in excess of the plan deserve our utmost support. The state is providing economic incentives for this in the form of higher prices and the sale of equipment and construction materials in short supply. Farms in Poltava Oblast are now selling 300,000 tonnes of grain in excess of the plan and have already begun to receive motor vehicles, tractors, and timber at their bases. It would be expedient to broaden the range of industrial goods and offer farms more cement, metal, and motor vehicles. The extra grain arriving at the elevators would subsequently increase.

We have to procure the maximum possible strong, valuable, and durum wheat and hulled crops in the interests of fulfilling the food program. A total of 617,000 hectares of buckwheat have been threshed so far, with a yield of more than 10 quintals per hectare. Some 1.5 million hectares of millet have been threshed, the yield being higher than last year. Kazakhstan is harvesting almost 50 quintals of rice per hectare. The harvesting of this crop has begun in the Kuban and the south of the Ukraine.

Agro-industrial workers are now faced with a multitude of urgent tasks. The time has come for the large-scale harvesting of sugar beet, cotton, sunflower, and vegetables. Potato lifting and procurements must now be the subject of particular concern, because the frosts will start soon. Meanwhile the situation in this area is extremely complex and the harvest in many regions is poor. If tubers are not lifted, dried, and put into storage within the next few days their quality will sharply deteriorate. However, Bryansk Oblast has harvested only 14 percent of the total crop, Tambov Oblast—20 percent, Tula Oblast—23 percent, Gorkiy Oblast—31 percent, and the Mordovian ASSR—19 percent. Many Belorussian farms have fallen behind. It is a matter of paramount importance to more rapidly make up the shortfalls, bring all

equipment and human resources into play, and build up more "second grain" reserves for winter.

People are now being sent to rural areas from cities, worker settlements, and army units to complete the harvesting of grain, hulled, oil-bearing, and industrial crops and transport the harvest. It is the responsibility of farm and agro-industrial managers to correctly employ these people, assign every collective specific tasks, and guarantee normal conditions for highly productive work. People and equipment must work to their full capacity and keep to the tight harvest schedule.

The emergency situation in the fields as a result of the bad weather requires emergency measures to resolve it. It comes down to ensuring that the last 10 days of September see shock work throughout the country to complete the harvesting of all crops, increase food procurements, build up reliable feed reserves, and mobilize all forces and resources to rectify the present situation. Initiative, responsibility, and discipline on the part of every agro-industrial worker are needed now as never before. Their selfless work in the fields, on the threshing floors, at the grain elevators, on rural routes, and at procurement and processing enterprises must be the supreme embodiment of every Soviet citizen's duty to the state.

Siberian Grain Harvest Progress Reported

'Difficult Grain' Noted

PM171225 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1

[Reports by TASS correspondents A. Petrov, V. Yelmakov, and V. Yakushev under the general heading: "Siberia's Difficult Grain"; first seven paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Rain and cold winds are accompanying the harvesting of grain crops in eastern regions of the country.

The USSR Hydrometeorological Center reports the forecast for 18 September.

Tomsk: Showers and mists are expected throughout the oblast's territory, with daytime temperatures of 12-18 degrees.

Omsk: The unsettled weather will persist, rain at times, temperature up to 18 degrees.

Novosibirsk: Rain as before, dull, wind moderate, daytime temperatures of 12-18 degrees.

True, it is still warm, and rain is falling practically continuously, but forecasters warn that an abrupt change in the weather is expected in the next few days. Frosts and snow are possible. In short, the weather is expected to be extremely unpleasant for farmers.

Operational reports from TASS correspondents on the progress of field work as of 16 September:

Toward the End of the Harvest [subhead]

Omsk: Some 2,147,700 hectares have been cut, and 2,102,100 hectares threshed. This is 94 percent of the plan.

Some 11 rayons, including such major producers of high-quality wheat as Russko-Polyanskiy, Odesskiy, Tavricheskiy, Maryanovskiy, and other rayons, have completely finished harvesting and shifted the center of work from the fields to the threshing floors, have stepped up the processing and delivery of seeds, and are continuing fall plowing and feed procurement.

"Although the harvest is into the homestretch," the TASS correspondent was told at the oblast agro-industrial committee, "additional efforts are being made to mobilize rural working people to complete it as quickly as possible, to sell as much durum, strong, and valuable wheat as possible, and to prevent losses."

For the first time in many years the oblast is not using a form of assistance to laggards known as the transfer of combines. There is no need for this. Patronage has assumed a different nature. Spare parts for combines and trucks are being sent promptly to Nazyvayevskiy Rayon, for example, where least of all has been harvested—80 percent of the area—and additional equipment has been allocated to organize the work of all dryers. A large group of the agro-industrial committee's most skilled specialists has gone there to assist farms on the spot.

Not a day goes by without rain in the Siberian grainfield. However, no less than 30,000-40,000 hectares are added every day to the threshing figure. They are literally wrested from the bad weather, as it were. The people of Omsk Oblast do not even recollect now the wet windrows, the rakes for turning them, or the devices for drying. They do not recollect them because there are virtually none in the fields today. Standing grain is being harvested by direct combining even during tiny intervals of clear weather.

Despite Bad Weather [subhead]

Novosibirsk: Some 1,668,000 hectares have been cut, and 1,473,300 hectares threshed, and the daily increase is 47,000 hectares.

Approximately 400 harvesting units from progressive farms in the Kulunda and Barabinsk Steppes, which are completing the harvest, are now being sent to assist farmers in the eastern zone. The relocation of equipment has been brought about by the sharply complicated situation in grain harvesting in Bolotninskiy, Toguchinskiy, Moshkovskiy, and a number of other rayons, where grain crops have been threshed on only half the area.

The delay at the start of harvest work has told. A high pace of harvesting could be achieved there only toward the end of August, but the subsequent protracted bad weather slowed down the course of work. Suffice it to say that just 2 of the last 20 days have been fine . . .

The grainfield's harvest is pleasing the farmers. More than 800,000 tonnes of grain has been dispatched to the state granaries. Some 60 percent of the wheat arriving at elevators is strong and valuable grain. The concern for it is all the greater now.

"Only efficient labor organization, promptness, flexibility in determining harvest tactics, and the use of all accumulated experience will make it possible to wrest the remaining 600,000 hectares of grain crops from the bad weather," E. Kamerlokh, deputy chairman of the oblast agro-industrial committee, said.

Direct combining is now being used on the harvest, and turning of windrows has been organized. At the same time, many farms in Maslyaninskiy, Toguchinskiy, and other rayons are endeavoring to carry out this work by hand in order to reduce losses. Double threshing of windrows is taking place in the eastern zone.

Military drivers have treated with understanding a request from local party and soviet organs and have sent additional equipment to the countryside. Harvest detachments have been formed at all major Novosibirsk enterprises to lift potatoes on farms and to harvest vegetables. However, there have also been miscalculations. A principled assessment of such cases was made at a CPSU obkom bureau session, which outlined measures to complete the harvest. It was pointed out, for example, that in Iskitimskiy and Suzunskiy Rayons recently the interval between cutting and threshing grain crops has not only not been reduced but has increased still further—which leads to germination of grain.

A large quantity of grain in need of drying has built up on threshing floors and at elevators. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes which have made their own simple floor-standing dryers are in the best position during this rainy fall. More than 200 such devices are in operation. There could be more of them, but it has not been possible to switch on approximately 40 because of the lack of a metal screen.

Commission All Reserves [subhead]

Tomsk: Some 246,000 hectares have been cut, and 215,000 hectares threshed. The daily increase is 3,000 hectares.

An alarming situation has taken shape in the oblast. Combines are now standing idle in many rayons. The daily increase in the harvested area is low—just 2-3 percent. At this rate it will take another 10-15 days to harvest all the grain.

Meanwhile, the problems are being exacerbated. The windrows laid out on 20,000 hectares are starting to germinate . . .

All resources have now been thrown into saving the harvest: A sufficient number of trucks has been sent into the countryside, city enterprise workers and VUZ students have been involved, and grain-drying complexes have been prepared and are operating round the clock—there are 260 of them on 140 farms. But even they are failing to cope with drying the damp grain. In order to save it, preservatives have been used this year for the first time under an experiment proposed by scientists of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Some 20 kg of ammonium carbonate is mixed with 1 tonne of grain of any moisture content, and it can be stored for 6 months without spoiling.

Harvesting Problems Reviewed

PM171545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Bad Weather Is Not Omnipotent. This Is What Siberia's Crop Farmers Believe. The Best Collectives, Primarily Contractual, Are Harvesting the Grain Rapidly and to a High Standard"]

[Excerpts] Siberia's fields stretch on forever. In Altay Kray alone, for example, graingrowers sow 4.2 million hectares to grain and pulse crops each year, with 2 million hectares each sown in Krasnoyarsk Kray and Novosibirsk Oblast, and 750,000 hectares in Kemerovo Oblast. This year the fields produced grain that was a joy to behold. But the Siberian fall is brief: The slightest delay in harvesting could result in the crop being covered by snow.

How are the crop farmers coping with the harvest today?

Kemerovo Oblast [subhead]

I have just returned from Yurginskiy Rayon, *Izvestiya*'s own correspondent P. Voroshilov reports. Farms here are selecting swathes with germinated grain and, without any threshing, feeding them through machines for the preparation of vitamin granules. The product is an excellent concentrated feed. Others are doing something else: Part of the mown grain mass is ground and stored as grain feed. As you can see, in today's extreme conditions the Siberian graingrowers have to make extraordinary decisions. An excellent harvest has been cultivated: The average for the oblast as a whole is in excess of 21 quintals. But there has been incessant rainfall for 2 weeks now. Combine harvesters are getting bogged down in the fields, and motor vehicle grain convoys travel the country roads only if accompanied by tractors. [passage omitted]

Krasnoyarsk Kray [subhead]

I toured a number of the kray's rayons and saw for myself that the time lag between mowing and threshing the grain which developed at the start of the harvesting campaign has been reduced to a minimum, *Izvestiya*'s correspondent A. Shcherbakov reports. Many farms prefer direct combine harvesting. The daily work rate is now up to 50,000 hectares. It is perfectly possible to double this, but torrential rain is the obstacle. [passage omitted]

Krasnoyarsk Kray farmers have to deliver at least 1.25 million tonnes of grain to the state this year. The harvest is there. It only has to be fully gathered, so crop farmers are working flat out. [passage omitted]

Altay Kray [subhead]

Let me start by giving an example, our correspondent Z. Aleksandrova reports from Barnaul. On 15 September the kray threshed 120,000 hectares of grain. This is 40,000 hectares less than estimated. There have been, however, days when the rollers have threshed 200,000 and even 250,000 hectares. There was also a completely "empty" week during the harvest in September. The holdups are, of course, due to the rain.

Of course, the last 2 weeks in September are not the best time for harvesting. But harvest yields are being kept at a perfectly respectable level—more than 15 quintals per hectare. In previous years they invariably declined with the onset of the bad weather, because the nearer you get to October the greater the losses become. [passage omitted]

According to a report by the RSFSR State Committee for Statistics, by 14 September grain and pulse crops had been threshed on 80 percent of the total sown area in Altay Kray, 69 percent in Novosibirsk Oblast, 49 percent in Kemerovo Oblast, and 34 percent in Krasnoyarsk Kray.

Little. Very little, in fact. Perhaps only the Altay Kray's graingrowers are coping in the little time conceded by the Siberian fall. The rest must get their act together and seek additional reserves to accelerate the harvesting.

Scientific

TASS Reports Satellite Launchings

'Cosmos-1883','1884','1885'

LD171547 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep (TASS)—On 16 September 1987, the artificial Earth satellites "Cosmos-1883", "Cosmos-1884" and "Cosmos-1885" were launched in the Soviet Union. All three satellites were put into orbit by a single "Proton" rocket booster. The satellites are intended for developing the elements and apparatus of a space navigation system being created for the purpose of determining the location of civilian aircraft and vessels of the sea-going and fishing fleets of the Soviet Union.

The satellites have been placed in a close to circular orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution 11 hours 15 minutes; distance from the surface of the earth-19,133 km; orbital inclination-64.9 deg.

The equipment aboard the satellites is functioning normally. The coordinating and computing center is processing incoming data.

'Cosmos-1886'

LD180750 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS—Cosmos-1886, an artificial earth satellite, the next in turn, was launched in the Soviet Union on September 17, Thursday, for continuing space exploration.

It was put into orbit with the following parametres:

- The initial period of revolution—89.8 minutes,
- Maximum distance from the earth's surface—384 km,
- Minimal distance from the earth's surface—178 km,
- Inclination of the orbit—67.2 degrees.

The equipment installed on board the satellite is functioning normally.

Marchuk Opens Academy of Sciences Meeting

LD112010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] A meeting of the party and economic aktiv of the USSR Academy of Sciences was held in Moscow today. It was devoted to the tasks of the Academy concerned with the fulfillment of the resolutions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, made an opening speech at the meeting. He said in particular:

[Begin Marchuk recording] We all understand well that a fundamental acceleration in scientific and technical progress is regarded as the main lever for the intensification of the national economy. It is notably academic science that is called upon to secure a breakthrough, with its fundamental research, in the most important sections and in the development of public production. We have taken the first steps in restructuring. Departments have been given many rights that allow them to determine the development of scientific projects in their scientific establishments and coordinate the pursuit of fundamental research on a countrywide scale.

Within the framework of restructuring a number of measures have been implemented in the area of regional scientific policy. The Far Eastern and Urals scientific centers have been transformed into regional departments of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Apart from that, through the perfection of the system of election in the USSR Academy of Sciences a whole set of pressing matters concerning personnel policy in the Academy has been solved as well.

We should continue to develop and deepen the process of restructuring, in order that it embraces all aspects of the work of the system of the Academy of Sciences. The perfection of the management of science in the Academy's systems must be carried out constantly and solidly.

At the moment the problem of the participation of scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the elaboration of matters concerning the reforms of price-setting that are being prepared is especially urgent, as is their participation in the reform of the finance and credit system, material and technical provision, and the fundamental restructuring of planning. The pledge of success

in the restructuring of the Academy of Sciences is linked to the questions of the democratization of the management of science. It is essential to expand creative competition between various ideas, scientific projects, and research schools. In the struggle of scientific approaches the one whose projects and proposals are the most fruitful and promising should be victorious.

Organizational and personnel matters cannot, of course, push into the background the most important things in the development of fundamental research. We have now defined programs that have importance for the Academy in general. A considerable number of programs in priority areas have been grafted onto departments. It is precisely that which is our state target—for ourselves, the union academies, higher education establishments, frontranking technical institutes, and industries of the national economy. It is that system which will be a program for us. It will be a plan of work for us. It will give us the opportunity to follow and control the organizational forms that are securing the development of what we are creating. [end recording]

Military

Yazov Issues Tank Troops Day Order

PM171259 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 87 First Edition p 1

[Text] USSR Minister of Defense Order of the Day No 246, 13 September 1987, Moscow.

Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade workers and technical and engineering staff members of the tank industry!

Comrade veterans of the tank troops!

Our country's working people and its Armed Forces servicemen are today celebrating Tank Troops Day.

This holiday is celebrated in an atmosphere of high political and labor activeness by Soviet people, truly revolutionary restructuring of the country's and society's life, and of nationwide struggle to fulfill the historic decisions of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums.

Army and Navy servicemen, just like the whole Soviet people, ardently approve their own, dear party's wise domestic and foreign policy, mount a watchful guard over the gains of the Great October, and vigilantly and reliably protect the peaceful creative labor by the builders of communism.

Soviet tank troops have traversed a glorious combat path. They have written quite a few vivid pages in the heroic annals of the USSR Armed Forces in battles against the hordes of the motherland's enemies. The tank troops' combat feats will always serve as an example of courage, staunchness, mass heroism, and exemplary performance of military duty.

In implementing the Communist Party's demands on the resolute strengthening of combat readiness and military discipline, Soviet tank troops servicemen are enhancing organization and performance, rallying the multinational servicemen's collectives, and directing their efforts towards skillful mastery of the complex combat equipment and weapons. The pitch of military training is building up day by day, and socialist competition for a fitting welcome of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is gaining momentum. Tank troops servicemen in the USSR Armed Forces, together with the Warsaw Pact states' armies, are reliably ensuring the security of the socialist fatherland and the socialist community countries.

In conditions of a complex international situation and persistent striving by the United States and other imperialist states to secure military superiority for themselves, the main task of Army and Navy servicemen is to further increase vigilance and be always prepared to defend the motherland and the historic gains of socialism.

I greet and congratulate you on the holiday — Tank Troops Day!

I wish the tank troops personnel further successes in combat and political training. I express confidence that Soviet tank troops servicemen will continue to persistently enhance vigilance and combat readiness, strengthen military discipline, and mark the Great October jubilee with high results in military labor.

I wish the tank industry workers new labor achievements in the creation and development of armored equipment and higher labor productivity and production quality and efficiency.

I wish the veterans of the tank troops success in their noble work in the military-patriotic education of young people.

To mark Tank Troops Day I Order:

That festive firework displays be held today, 13 September 1987, at 2200 hours local time, in the hero-city of Moscow, capital of our motherland, in the capitals of the union republics, in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, Murmansk, and in the hero-fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland—the USSR!

Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces and their valiant tank troops!

Long live the CPSU—Inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Army General D. Yazov, USSR Defense Minister

Officers Attend Tank Troops Day Meeting
PM171151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 87 First Edition p 3

["Our Correspondent" report: "Festive Meeting"]

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the Moscow public and servicemen from the capital's garrison to mark Tank Troops Day was held at the Moscow Military District Officers' Club 11 September.

The presidium of the meeting consisted of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin and Army General D.S. Sukhorukov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; marshals of categories of troops; generals and admirals; tank troops veterans; tank builders; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations and labor collectives.

The meeting was opened by Lieutenant General A.A. Galkin, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Armored Directorate. Greetings to tank troops servicemen were delivered by Hero of Socialist Labor B.V. Chukanov, senior foreman at Moscow's "Serp i Molot" Metallurgical Plant; Komsomol Central Committee Secretary S.N. Yepifantsev; and M.A. Zakharov, deputy minister of defense industry.

The meeting was addressed by Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Ground Forces.

Ivanovskiy Honors Tank Troops
LD132320 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1225 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Address by Army General Yevgeniy Filippovich Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of ground forces, USSR deputy minister of defense, Hero of the Soviet Union, on the occasion "Tank Troup Day"; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Today the servicemen of our Armed Forces, the country as a whole, solemnly mark Tank Troops day. The motherland honors the courageous tank troops for their outstanding services in the Great Patriotic War, and the workers and office workers, engineers, designers, and tank builders for their achievements in the creation and development of the fatherland's tank technology.

Permit me, on behalf of the Ministry of Defense, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and the Military Council of the Ground Forces, to warmly and cordially congratulate all tank servicemen, soldiers, sergeants, ensigns, officers and generals, veterans of the tank troops, all tank builders and all you esteemed television viewers, on the traditional festival of Tank Troops Day.

Tank servicemen are rightly proud of the combat glory and history of their breed of troops. The origin of the development of armored tank forces is indissolubly bound up with the activity of our Communist Party, with the name of the great Lenin. At his initiative, in October 1917, the first flying detachment of the Red Guards was formed in Petrograd. Three years later, in 1920, the workers of the Krasnoye Sormovo Works produced the first Soviet tank, naming it: Freedom Fighter—Comrade Lenin. In this way were our tank troops born.

Over the years of Soviet power, they have traveled a glorious path of combat, from the armored units of civil war days to the major tank formations during the great Patriotic War. In the prewar years, songs were composed and books written and films made about the tank troops. In those days, young men and women of my generation admired the heroism and courage of the tank troops shown by them in the battles at Lake Khasan, on the Khalkhingol River, and on the Korean Isthmus. Many Soviet tank troops fought bravely in the international brigades in Spain in 1936-39. Soviet young people learned heroism, valor, courage, and selfless love for the motherland from the Soviet tank troops.

The tank troops covered themselves with unfading glory in the years of the Great Patriotic War. At all stages during the war, not a single major operation was undertaken without the active involvement of the tank troops. Their formidable equipment, able application and the personal courage of the tank troops imparted an indestructible staunchness in defense and strengthened the crushing nature of the offensive. In the cruel battles with the German fascist aggressors, the tank troops grew up and grew rich in combat experience, and their skill increased. This was shown with particular force in the offensive battles during the Stalingrad and Kursk battles, of the Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy, Belorussian, and Wisla-Oder operations, in the battles for Berlin and for Prague.

The tank troops also distinguished themselves in the rout of the Japanese Kwantung Army, and made the legendary offensive march through the inaccessible Bolskoy Khingan Mountain Range and the Gobi Desert. In the extraordinarily difficult conditions during a time of war, our rear services supplied the front with everything that was necessary for victory. During the war years, the Soviet Union produced twice as many armaments and military equipment as Hitlerite Germany, for which the industry of Europe, enslaved by Hitler, was working.

Soviet people, with respect and gratitude, pronounce the names of the talented tank designers: Mikhail Ilyich Koshkin, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Morozov, Zhozef Yakovlevich Kotin, Nikolay Leonidovich Dukhov, and others who developed first-class armor technology.

Centuries will pass and new generations of people will grow up, but the grateful descendants will never forget the magnificent feat of the frontline troops, nor the labor prowess of the Soviet people who ensured victory in the Great Patriotic War. Hundreds of tank monuments,

calling upon us to be vigilant, to develop sacred traditions and to be ready to increase them, stand on pedestals in our country and abroad as symbols of the combat glory and labor heroism of the Soviet people, of tank troops and tank builders and as a reminder of the unprecedented courage of those fiery years.

Comrades, the present festival has its own particular features. It is being marked at a time of active preparation for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The peaceful, constructive initiatives that were put forward by the 27th congress of the party and the subsequent plenums of the Central Committee have to be resolved by our people in a difficult international situation. Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that this situation is difficult, tense, and explosive. Imperialist circles, led by the United States, stubbornly cling to a policy that has outlived its age. They are not ending the arms race; they are seeking to take weapons into space; they are creating new forms of mass-destruction weapons; they are unleashing regional conflicts. It would be a mistake not to take the fact into account that imperialist forces today possess great economic and military potential and powerful armed forces. The threat of a nuclear war remains a real one. This demands redoubled vigilance, tireless daily work to strengthen the defense of the country, and an increase in the combat readiness of our Armed Forces.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government are firmly and consistently steering a course toward averting a new world war, and at the relaxation of international tension. A new proof of adherence to this course was the document, adopted in May this year at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Berlin, on the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member states. The principled tenets of this document relate to problems of defense and ensuring the equal security of peoples. It is completely in keeping with the interests of the countries of the socialist community, and serves the development of dialogue between the Warsaw Pact organization and NATO.

Unfortunately, these and other initiatives by our party and the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist countries are not meeting with a positive response from, primarily, the United States. From what it says, the United States is in favor of strategic stability, but in practice it is pushing for military superiority. Naturally we cannot permit this. Thanks to the daily concern shown by the Communist Party and by the Soviet Government, the continuously growing potential of the socialist economy, the great achievements in science and technology, and the selfless labor of the Soviet people, our army and navy have taken large strides in their development.

The tank troops, too, have risen to a qualitatively new stage. Their relative importance in the ground forces has increased immeasurably. The armor protection, the maneuverability, the power and effectiveness of their weaponry have grown, and other combat qualities have improved. The Great Patriotic War veterans—tank troops of the older generation—know well the fine fighting machines we had at that time. But even the famous T-34 and IS-2, the best tanks in the world at that time, cannot compare with the machines of today. They have excellent weapons, reliable protection against various forms of strike, and high maneuverability and speed. The tanks of today have high-precision fire-control and range-finder instruments which make it possible to drive the machines in any conditions and confidently hit targets while on the move, both in daytime and at night.

The ever growing power of the tank troops stems not only from the first-class equipment and weaponry: the chief strength is our servicemen, the tank personnel. As you know, in the tank troops the crew is the primary service collective where the foundations for the high combat-readiness of units and subunits are formed. That is why we attach priority importance to the training and coordination of crews and subunits as a whole.

The young people coming into the army and navy today, including the tank troops, are competent and have a high standard of general education and technical training. In the hearts of the young servicemen, as in the older generation of tank troops, there burns the inextinguishable flame of patriotism, boundless love for the homeland, and unshakeable loyalty to the Leninist party cause. It must be said bluntly, however, that a tank man's service, his martial labor, is not easy—nor is it in the other branches of the services. The first-class equipment and weaponry and the ever-increasing complexity of modern combat make high demands on the tank troops, first and foremost with regard to their personal qualities and their level of training and physical endurance. The importance of the human, psychological, moral, and political factors has grown immeasurably. The top qualities of the Soviet tank troops are formed during the entire period of study and education, the training process, and the whole of their army service including their single-minded party-political work. We show constant concern for the ideological development of the servicemen, the enhancement of their awareness and political maturity, and the cultivation in them of a feeling of responsibility for the country's security and reliable protection of the peaceful labor of Soviet people, and the great gains of socialism. The commanders, political organs, staffers, political and Komsomol organizations mobilize the servicemen to successfully fulfill the tasks set for the armed forces by our party's Central Committee and set out in the orders of the defense minister.

Guided by the decisions of the 27th party congress and the January and June Central Committee plenums, we make strict and exacting assessments of what has been achieved and are asserting a style of work that presupposes enhancement of the quality of the tasks being

solved and the personal responsibility of each serviceman for the area alloted to him, and which stimulates a creative quest for innovatory approaches to the training and instruction of personnel.

As the party requires, every encouragement and promotion is given to those servicemen who, not by words but in action, show their honest and conscientious attitude to military duty. Fame has been earned by officers Anatoliy Mikhaylov, Viktor Denisov, Vladimir Repchik, Yuriy Konarev, Aleksandr Shtrogov, and many others who have been able to rally their military collectives into a single combat family and lead them to join the frontrankers. A medal for combat merit was recently awarded to Captain Andrey Shemyakin, commander of a leading tank company. It was the 10th state award to the Shemyakin family. Andrey's grandfather, Mikhail Ilich, fought from Stalingrad to Berlin and signed his name in victory on the Reichstag. The homeland valued his feats highly, awarding him the Orders of the Fatherland War, first and second classes, and 5 medals. The officer's father also took part in the war and was awarded a medal for the victory over Japan. His mother, Vera Mikhaylovna, was awarded the Medal for Labor Prowess. Captain Shemyakin is carrying on the family traditions in a worthy way. At its last tactical field firing exercises, the company that he commands received a high assessment for its high level of field training and its coordinated and efficient action.

Serving in every formation and every tank unit are heroes of our time: men who have received outstanding marks in training, top-class specialists and true masters of military matters. They have inherent qualities of constant self-possession, discipline, and a lofty feeling of responsibility for discharging their military duty.

Are not the feats by the servicemen in the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA similar to those carried out in the wartime front? They are honorably fulfilling their patriotic duty to render internationalist assistance to the friendly Afghan people. Courage, heroism, and selflessness were shown in the fulfillment of combat tasks by officers Aleksey Lomok, Georgiy Kudinov, (Vasiliy Beshan), Viktor Belov, (Ramiv Khainulin), Anatoliy Remizov, and many others. All of them have been awarded combat orders and medals.

All the thoughts and deeds of Soviet servicemen are wholly concentrated on further strengthening the homeland's defense might and the enhancement of the vigilance and combat readiness of units and subunits. This is what we are taught by the experience of the past 70 years of Soviet power, the experience of World War II. That is what is demanded by the decisions of the 27th party congress. Thank you for listening.